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MUSIC KNOWS NO FRONTIERS

A galaxy of front-rank musicians is giving a benefit performance today at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in aid of Assam Earthquake Relief. Bade Ghulamali Khan, the ace vocalist has specially come from Pakistan to help the cause of Assam.

Freedom From Exploitation

(SEE PAGE 7)

Maya Tower Mystery

★

BAFFLING ENIGMA

THE strange stone structure at Chicken Itza, Yucatan, designated as the "Caracol", is architecturally the most extraordinary of all the ancient Maya ruins known to archaeologists; it is also the most puzzling.

The Caracol consists of a circular tower of stone surmounting two rectangular platforms or terraces, also of stone.

To archeologists the Caracol has proved to be an enigma for they have been unable to decide with certainly what purpose it served, or its date. Some think that the tower was built for astrominical purposes.

This conjecture is based upon the fact that in a small chamber at the top of the tower, now almost demolished, there is a stone-lined passageway, two feet 10 inches high, and two feet three inches wide, looking due west to the horizon line. It has been suggested that this passage-way may have been used as a line of sight determining the occurrence of the summer solstice and of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

●

Careful observations and measurements made by investigators of the Carments made by investigators of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, checked on successive years, show that diagonal from the inner right jamb to the outer left jamb is the line on which the sun sets on March 21 and September 23, the dates when the sun apparently crosses the equator when going north and when returning south. These dates mark respectively, the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

The observations show, also, that the diagonal from the inner left jamb to the outer right jamb is within five degrees of the line on which the sun sets on June 22, the date of the summer solstice, i.e., the date when the sun in its apparent motion reaches its most northely position.

Mr. Karl Ruppert of the Institution staff says that "the erection of the jambs in such a position as the secure these observations could hardly have been by chance. More likely it was planned and carefully thought out as the result of long observation of solar phenomena. If so, some observatory value must be attributed to the tower and passageway.

"It is possible that observations made at various times of the year may have been used by the priests or leaders in advising the people of the approaching seasons with regard to agricultural pursuits or religious or civil events. May it not also be within reason to suppose that the caracol might have served as a military or civil watch tower, or for communication by means of signals with outlying settlements?"

Another Carnegie Institution archeologist, Mr. H. E. D. Pollock, develops the view that the circular structures of Yucatan, including the Caracol tower, are to be associated with the worship of Kukulcan, the Maya counterpart of Quetzalcoatl, the Mexican god of the wind, and that such buildings were inspired by the Mexican conception of Quetzalcoatl.

The Caracol is also a perplexing structure because archeologists have not been able to date it with certainty.

In 1923 Doctor Sylvanus G. Morley of the Institution's staff found a stone in a niche of the stairway leading to the upper terrace on which 132 hieroglyphs were inscribed. Doctor Morley has succeeded in deciphering a number of the glyphs.

The chambers are vaulted, the apex of the outer vault is about 26 feet above the floor while that of the inner chamber is four and one-half feet lower.

●

The spiral stairway winding counter clock-wise inside the central core of

(Continued on page 31)

WHICH WILL HE THROW NEXT?

—Leyden in the 'Natal Daily News'

WEEK-END FUN

An American film star was applying for a passport.

"Unmarried?" she was asked

"Occasionally", she answered.

✱

The school visitor was putting questions to a class of boys. He nodded to a little fellow with curly black hair. "Do you know the Ten Commandments?" he asked.

"No, sir," said the boy.

"What! You don't know the Ten Commandments? What's your name?"

"Moses', said the boy.

✱

An old lady living in the country had a son in the Navy. On one of her rare visits to a neighbouring town she saw a sailor. Trembling with excitement, she asked him if he knew her boy. She told him his name.

"Well, what ship is he in?" asked the sailor.

"What ship!" exclaimed the old lady. "Are there two?"

✱

A vicar was taking a walk in the garden when he saw his gardener hand a slip of paper to a backdoor caller. His suspicions aroused, the vicar took a short cut, intercepted the caller, and demanded to see the communication. It was a betting slip. The vicar sent for his gardener.

"So, John, you waste your money on horse-racing. Oh, foolish John. Oh, doubly foolish John. Song of Love hasn't an earthly, anyway."

✱

A Scot, taking part in a novice's boxing match, was hammering his opponent in fine style.

The bell rang, but the Scot paid no attention. The referee, tapping him on the shoulder, shouted "Time."

"Oot o' my way, mon", shouted the Scot, still punching his opponent. "Just when I'm winning you ask me the time Ask somebody else!"

✱

"I don't care if it is a high-class party", hissed the convention-hating young husband: "I'm going to be my natural self!"

"Very well", said his wife, resignedly, "but if you start throwing coconuts about. I'm going home."

✱

"So you've just got back from your holiday. Feel any change?"

"Not a penny"

✱

Husband and wife were having words. At last the husband snapped: "You've never done anything without boasting about it."

"Oh, yes, I have", replied the wife.

"And what?" sneered the husband.

"I married you", came the acid reply.

✱

Next, Please!

A Club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked in the clubroom a question which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of ten shillings. One evening Tomkinson asked: 'Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt round the top of his hole when he digs it?"

After some deliberation he was called upon to answer his own question. "That's easy", he said. "The squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice", suggested a member, "but how does it get to the bottom?"

"That's your question," answered Tomkinson.

"There's such a thing as overdoing this looking-on-the-bright-side business", said Billings. "The other evening I was at Brown's, and Brown—you know how absent-minded he is—put the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth. He jumped three feet, rolled on the floor, and was a little noisy about it. In the middle of it all, Mrs. Brown, smiling sweetly, said: 'How fortunate you were dear, to discover it so soon'!"

✱

An undersized husband was endeavouring to intimidate his wife. "I warn you", he raged, "don't raise the animal in me!"

"That's all right", his wife retorted, "I'm not afraid of mice."

✱

Three old cronies were discussing the funeral of a friend in the latter's hearing. He was at death's door. Need for economy led the first to say they should do without a third carriage. The second agreed, and the third said "Cut out all carriages, and the flowers. We'll just have the hearse."

Then a tired voice from the bed intervened: "If you give me my trousers I'll walk!"

✱

A man revisited his old home, which he had had to sell to a rich man because the expenses were so heavy.

"And how is my ancestor, the ghost, who used to walk up and down the stairs all night?" he asked.

"Oh, 'im" said the new owner, who had had the place modernized, "'e don't give us a wink of sleep, ringing for the lift!"

✱

Seeing an advertisement for a young woman to do light housework, a city girl applied for the job. "I think the sea air will do me good", she wrote, adding, "Will you please say in your reply where the lighthouse is?"

✱

Macpherson had invited his friend MacTavish to have a drink.

"Say when" he said, hopefully, and poured a wee drop into the glass. MacTavish was silent.

Cautiously Macpherson poured out another drop. Again silence.

"Did you hear about the fire at Sandy's?" said Macpherson, suddenly.

"When?" asked his friend innocently.

Macpherson put the bottle down with a sigh of relief.

✱

Testimonial

An old Shakespearean actor was engaged at a non-stop variety show to give tragic readings from Shakespeare. His reception was anything but complimentary.

When he came off the stage, he was approached by a kindly Cockney comedian who had been watching his performance from the wings. "Don't take any notice of 'em", he said, sympathetically, "I've been watching your turn, and I think you're darned funny!"

✱

"For years", said the little woman, "I didn't know where my husband spent his evenings. One night I got home early, and there he was"

✱

"By Jove", said a stranger at a dance, "what a long and lanky girl that is over there."

"Hush", his host whispered. "She used to be long and lanky—nowadays she's tall and stately. She's just inherited £20,000."

Nine Hundred Miles An Hour

✱

SUPERSONIC SPEED

MUCH has been said about the velocity of sound and man's struggle to approach it but do many of us really know how rapidly events are taking place about us in everyday life? Do we have any idea of the magnitude of the statement when we say, "It all happened in the twinkling of an eye"?, writes William A. Walkup in 'The Pennsylvania Triangle'.

Let us stop and think about a few of the terms used in describing motion. "The car moved at a snail's pace." Investigation shows that the users of this expression are grossly under-estimating the capabilities of modern motive power. Repeated tests under controlled conditions prove that it takes approximately 20 minutes for the average snail to traverse the floor of the average home aquarium.

●

If this average home aquarium is two feet long, the snail's velocity is about one-thousandth of a mile per hour. Hence, conclusive evidence has been submitted that the snail has not been keeping in close contact with the perplexities of the modern world.

Another favourite expression is, "It all happened in the twinkling of an eye." Since the average eyelid travels one-quarter inch in about two-thousandths of a second in a normal wink, the velocity of the eyelid is roughly 10 feet per second, or about seven miles per hour. This is not very fast by today's standards.

Similarly, many folks speak of "travelling like the wind" on automobile trips. Apparently they did not cover long distances, since the average wind velocity in this area, taken over a 10 year period, is roughly 10 miles per hour.

●

Recently, a prominent authority on traffic regulations was heard to say, "The automobile was away from the intersection like a shot from a gun."

It is sincerely hoped that this gentleman has reconsidered his statement, in that the muzzle velocity of a .30 caliber rifle is 3,500 feet a second, or 2,400 miles an hour

Is it any wonder that traffic deaths are increasing so rapidly if an automobile can attain this speed?

Not much can be said about the proverbial "bat out of hell," because sufficient data concerning the flight characteristics of this nocturnal wanderer' are not available at this writing. However, it may be stated that, in the opinion of a large number of unbiased witnesses, the term expresses rapid motion.

An analysis of the "wag of a puppy dog's tail" may prove significant at this time. Tests conducted with the aid of the writer's cocker spaniel bring to light another important daily event. The dog in question has a tail frequency of about 300 vibrations per minute. (This figure is an average value, since the frequency is directly proportional to the happiness of the animal.)

●

The end of the four-inch tail travels three inches with each wag, giving a tip speed of 900 inches per minute or 85 hundredths of a mile per hour.

A comparison with the tip speed of a steam turbine blade (about 600 feet per second, or 400 miles per hour) shows that a dog will never be any more than a household pet or a hunting companion.

Let us consider a few events of more tangible nature. Man's attempt to conquer time has resulted in a steady increase in the maximum speed of his movements. Think of the gasoline-powered automobile of 1904 which at best reached 10 miles per hour. In the terms of the previous discussion, it was travelling like the wind. Man had already surpassed the twinkling of an eye by eliminating the horse from his carriage.

Further improvements in this vehicle resulted in even greater speeds. At present, the maximum speed of a low-priced automobile is about 80 miles per hour, while more expensive family cars equipped with more powerful

(Continued on Page 31)

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ASSAM CALLING

Galaxy Of Artistes For Quake Relief Fund

NEVER before in city's history have musicians rallied to the call of suffering humanity as they are doing this week in aid of Assam earthquake victims. Today a galaxy of artistes is giving a benefit performance at the Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan in aid of the Mayor's Assam Relief Fund. The top-notchers are Khan Saheb Bade Gulamalli, the ace vocalist who has specially come from Pakistan for a humanitarian cause and Khan Saheb Ahmedjan Thirkwa, the G.O.M. of Tabla who grows young with age.

Bade Gulamalli Commands an extensive fan-world and has an arrow-route voice rich in texture and microtonal shades. This doyen of Patiala school, equally good at Khyal and Thumri, has supreme aesthetic sense and a flair for originality which many a time surprises the "mamooli" head-nodders. Affectionately termed by his fans as "Big Brother" in music, he is a heavyweight, swaying the audience by his melodious voice.

Duet Or Duel?

Thirkwa's tabla play is wizardry and artistry combined. Though his solo is a big treat, he is at his best in accompaniment infusing his rhythm into the melody of the main artiste. His 'bols' are telling and clear-cut, eloquent of his deft finger-work. In today's repertoire the Vilayat—Thirkwa duel will be a musical highlight. While Vilayatkhan scion of generations of sitar players will regale the audience with his 'ghat toda' and 'ghala', Thirkwa will be on the wait to steal his thunder and drum away with it. But the all-vigilant Vilayat will be all wary and try to knot him to his strings. But as speed kings, both are sprinters, hard to beat.

In between these giants will be Smti Heerabai Barodkar, the nightingale of Maharashtra whose slim voice wil waft her 'pads' to soaring heights. Ameerkhan of Indore who adopts the style of the late Abdul Wahid Khan has a resonant voice and will prove a spell-binder with his 'alaps'. Abid Hussein of Janjira has a pleasing voice without sound and fury. Among the budding talents will be Master Rais of Sitar fame and Baby Chandrakanta. The latter is a vocalist and a dancer under the direction of Prof. Deodhar and Sunderprasad Looking to the personnel, it looks like a music Marathon.

Smt. Subbulakshmi

Another benefit performance will come off on Thursday the 12th inst. at Sunderbai Hall when Smti Subbulakshmi will sing in aid of All-India Women's Conference and Assam 'quake relief. As a donor of voice for public causes, Smti Subbulakshmi stands as a class by herself.

Shrimati Sarooplata who will sing in the Assam 'quake relief concert.

Smti. Subbulakshmi has made a name in history as a "memorial" singer. Kasturba Memorial, Bharati Memorial, Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial and Sapru Memorial funds are eloquent not only of her "box office" hit but also of the drawing power of her music.

Her Gandhi Memorial concert which was held last year at the Mahalakshmi Race Course was a rare treat of music at its best. The Members' Stand and the First Enclosure, beloved of the punters, were occupied to capacity by music fans who listened to the glorious voice and enchanting tunes of Smti. Subbulakshmi in pindrop silence. Floodlit by multicoloured lights, with the shining green of the soft turf adding to the colour scheme, the race course became overnight a fairy land of music. Though the repertoire was predominantly Karnataki and classical, and somewhat alien to the Hindustani music fans, Smti. Subbulakshmi drew the first applause in the very first piece. Her graceful turns in "Kapinarayani", captivating imagery in "Pantuvarali", majestic sweeps in "Sankarabharanam," charming curvatures in "Sama" were repeatedly encored. When she interlaced her programme with Bhajan songs of Tulsidas, Surdas and Kabirdas, enthusiasm was at its higt pitch and there was cry for "repeat". Curtain dropped with "Meera" songs, for which command came from the Members' Stand. The Chairman announced the collection amount of Rs. 1,20,000, which beat Smti. Subbulakshmi's own record for a single concert.

Baby Chandrakanta, one of the spousors of the Assam 'Quake Relief concert.

Musical Family

Smti. Subbulakshmi hails from a musical family of note. In the early twenties of this century, Veena Shanmuga Vadivu of Madura was a frontrank "Been" artiste in the Karnataki music world. In her "Been" recitals, her daughter under teens used to accompany her vocally, and the juvenile's enthralling melody set elders thinking and guessing whether it was the voice or the strings that made the recitals great. Sometimes, the daughter drew encores and stole the thunder from the "Been" of the mother, with the result that the mother who had been the artiste-in-chief was forced to play the accompanist. This friendly bout between the mother and daughter for the honours of the day was an enjoyable highlight of the performances,

Smti Subbulakshmi chatting with Lady Mountbatten after one of her concerts in Delhi.

and discerning critics saw in the girl vocalist the rising star of the Karnataki music world. This was Smt. Subbulakshmi in her teens.

New "Comraderie"

She is one of the women pioneers to sing "Pallavi" in Karnataki style. After attaining mastery in Karnataki music, she has developed a fondness for Hindustani music and has learned quite a number of Hindustani compositions. The Hindi version of her picture "Meera" is the homage of a Karnataki musician to the charm and grace of Hindustani music. More than a triumph for Smti. Subbulakshmi, it is a bold experiment pregnant with possibilities. It has automatically killed the "Pakistan" that divides the Hindustani and Karnataki music. It has at the same time revealed the inexhaustible musical wealth of the two great systems of music, which is the common legacy of Indians from which all can draw and enrich, keeping up all the while the integrity and the inherent beauty of the respective schools. Though a Karnataki to the core, she established contacts with the late Alladiya Khan, Bai Kesarbai Pandit Omkarnath and other great Hindustani artists and has brought about a "comraderie" in the world of artistes.

Though a Karnataki musician by classification, she is an all-India figure, much sought for recitals in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay as in Madras. Subbulakshmi music fans form a legion. The late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was one of her ardent admirers, and it was because of her love for Subbulakshmi's music that she appeared on the frontispiece of her picture "Meera" and introduced her to North Indian audience with choicest tributes.

Mahatma's Tribute

Story goes that in 1947 the A. I. R. Delhi, wanted to arrange a special programme for Gandhiji Jayanti and sent an emissary to sound the Mahatma on the question. Gandhiji suggested a fulldress recital by Subbulakshmi on that day. Due to unavoidable reasons she was unable to proceed to Delhi, when Mahatmaji gave an alternative that the song "Hari Thum Haro" be sung by her and recorded for broadcast on that occasion. When Subbulakshmi pleaded ignorance of the song, Mahatmaji advised her to look up the Ashram "Bhajanavali" which he had presented her. Consequently, she had to spend sleepless nights in getting the piece by heart setting its tune and "Tal" and stylising it. She had to hurry at breakneck speed to get the song recorded and flown to Delhi. Mahatmaji, who heard the broadcast, voted it the best ever heard.

Music Benefits Charity

To her music is a wholetime job but not for mere moneymaking. Commencing from Kasturba Fund recitals her charity performances have yielded over Rs. 15 lakhs to charities. The cause of education, the sick, the disabled and the hungry has immensely benefited by her music wealth. A comoner by instinct her love for the comman man finds no bounds, and she is out to serve him in her own humble way.

OUR DREAMS ARE DEAD

By H. J. Mohammed

The dreams are dead—the dreams we dreamt together
When life surged warmly through our youthful limbs,
And faith was a beacon that burnt bright and clear
In the stormy darkness of the world around.

*

The dreams are dead—the dreams our love conceived;
Shaped by the tumult and longings of youth,
Coloured by the rainbow hues of desire,
Radiant with the light of hope unclouded.

*

Our dreams are dead; your dreams and mine—
Flowers of the heart, too beautiful and frail,
That our weakness could not shelter
From the lashing storms of reality!

*

They are dead now, my dear, one and all;
Come let us bury them with gentle hands and slow,
Bury them deep in dark forgetfulness,
Lest they haunt the secure peace of our days
And rob us of that for which we traded
The enchantment and the glow of love!

*

But, alas! with them will be interred, I fear,
Much that was the best in your life and mine.

PATTER

- 'HIC!...'

By Asude

NOW, as one man to another, I ask you, is this the sort of thing to spring on a man? What's the sense in rubbing it in? "HICCUPS BREAK MARRIAGE.' And then this:

New York.—September 26—An American woman has just secured a divorce because she convinced the court at Des Maines, capital of Iowa, that the sight of her husband always brought on hiccups. Although this woman is the first to cite hiccups as a ground for divorce, American courts have already accepted that physical allergy can show that a couple should no longer live together.

"It has been proved that some women are so allergic to their bands that mere contact can induce nettle-rash and similar skin troubles, and proof of this has been ground for more than one American divorce."—Globe.

When I casually mentioned the incident to an uncle of mine—well-known in the newspaper world—he said that the man was lucky. No, no, you haven't seen the point at all. He said that the husband was lucky to obtain a divorce from a wife who hiccuped to his face. You see, he thought that it was the husband who had applied for the divorce.

That would be the natural mistake a man would make. No woman has any business to hiccup to a man's face, even if the man be her husband. But surely you don't expect the darlings to see it that way, do you? If she hiccups, or yawns, or belches, or stands on her head before company, it is YOUR fault, of course!

Always, always, the dear old things would have it both ways. She must have "Ladies' seats" in buses and still be free to occupy a man's pew any day. She must needs have "Ladies' Compartments" in trains and still hold on to her right to crash into any crowded common compartment.

After that unfortunate "fig-leaf" business, there was a Gentleman's agreement that whereas the male should wear bifurcated neither garments she must stick to a skirt or a sari. But did she? She must needs grab the trousers and preen and prance about as a Man. And yet, when she chooses, she picks up the finest frock in the window and wears it for evening dress.

Can you fancy yourself doing the same? Did WE break the Agreement, a Gentleman's Agreement, and gadabout in a sari? Did we? But then, when did one expect a lady to stick to a Gentleman's Agreement"?

Take this hiccuping business. The woman got away with it not because the husband hiccuped,—which one could understand—but because SHE did. All right. But would she be prepared to work it the other way? Do we not know of hapless husbands suddenly afflicted in the same way on meeting the wife at the top of the stairs?

Chew on that. Think of the hour, —somewhere about 2 or 3 in the morning,—when vitality is at its lowest by all accounts. An overworked man,—with all the cares and anxieties of office bowing him down,—he manages to stagger his way home. To be met with what?

A woman with a poker or a broomstick. Why? Because—my dear old cronies—because, the worm has the stupidity to loosen a hiccup. One "Hic!" and the band starts playing. When I say "band," of course, I mean the poker or the broom, as the case may be. Just one hiccup!

But did you ever hear of a husband applying for divorce because the sight of his wife at 2 a.m. gave him hiccups? No, you didn't. You didn't because no male ever thought of it, never dared to think of it. Because every husband knows that the die is loaded. The sauce is good enough for the dear old goose alone.

There are hundreds of men I know who, otherwise quite normal, suddenly develop stammering at the very sight of the wife. The nearer the wife, the worse the stammering. Some become quite dumb. I, for instance, have a strange coldness about the feet between the hours 10 and 11 every night. Yes, in the hottest summer.

Incidentally, we have our dinner at 8 and then, sit in the drawing-room between the hours 9 and 10.

Are these cases of "allergy" or not? I can't tell. But I do know of a man who has a habit of shoving his hand into his right trouser pocket as soon as he sees his wife coming. It is the pocket where he keeps his purse. Why does he do it? Is it allergy? I don't know. Probably, psychiatrists do.

I know of a case in Germany where the husband applied for divorce because the wife always put him in the cellar whenever he caught fever and the temperature rose to 104 degrees. She said that it warmed the house. But did he get the divorce? Did he? Faugh! They laughed him out of court. Fact.

And then there was the man who developed a strange atavistic attack whenever his wife apperature rose to 104. She said that it warmed the a monkey. What I mean is that as soon as he would see the wife, he would give a wild hop-skip-and-jump and clamber up the nearest tree.

The point to note is that no other man or woman affected him that way. The most cantankerous creature in town could not make him leave TERRA FIRMA. It was only the wife who did. But did he apply for divorce? No, for he knew better.

It is recorded that once the man couldn't find a tree to climb up and so ran into the cage of a tiger. There was a visiting circus in the town. And the wife —ministering angel—followed him up to the cage. You know what she said on seeing him? Just one word.

"COWARD!"

"HANDS OFF KOREA! HANDS OFF KOREA!"

—The Hat Worker

'Ate Grass And Lived: Took Food And Died

BY R. S. RAO

WHEN the people of a whole village had nothing but grass to eat for a year, there was not one death in the community; but when they were again able to obtain normal food, the death rate rose alarmingly.

Such a story seems incredible, but it is vouched for in a Tit Bits article which says common grass has amazing food value, and can be made into a drink that will keep a family free from cold at a cost of 2d per lb.

Professor Bernal who has one of the finest scientific brains in the world, said recently: "we can live, and possibly will have to, pretty well on the kind of thing we feed cows with nowadays. We have got to turn a large amount of grass into food."

This does not mean that Londoners will be put out to graze in places like Hyde Park during the lunch hour, though this method of feeding has been tried by a retired solicitor in Pulse Hill who visits the park regularly to chop himself a plateful of juicy, luscious grass.

Mr. Carolis of Ceylon was interviewed recently in a meadow, while contentedly lunching off grasses.

"Grass," he is reported to have said, "is nourishing. I am in perfect health, and have never had a day's illness since taking to grass."

Since the day Nebuchand-Nezzar said "All flesh is grass," evidence has accumulated to prove that grass is a strengthening, health-giving food.

Perhaps there is something in grass that we have overlooked.

Fodder As Food!

The villagers of Auronzio, in North Italy, who, in 1918, were robbed by marauding Austrian soldiers of their entire stock of food, were forced to fall back to a diet of grass and hay.

This, they disliked intensely but though they lived on it for a year, there was not a single death in the community.

Only when relief arrived and they were able to revert to a normal diet, did the death rate mount alarmingly.

Numerous experiments have been conducted to discover whether grass could furnish us with valuable food elements.

Chemists at the University of Wisconsin found that grass juice had an astonishing effect on rats, increasing their virility, size, and the thickness of their coats.

If it has the same effect on human beings it may become fashionable for children to have their milk tinged with grass juice and for drinkers to call for "a gin and grass" at cock-tail bars.

Chemists Kohler, Graham and Schnabel established the fact that grass contains all the vitamins except D. It has 28 times more vitamins than dried fruit and vegetables.

They dried, bleached and ground the leaves of barley, oats and rye to concoct a beverage which looks and tastes rather like malted milk.

They proved that 12 lb. of this at 2d a lb. would render an average family immune from colds for 12 months.

Meat is only grass converted into a tasty form of protein food, which makes us grass-eaters at second-hand.

THE LADY OR THE TIGER?

THE shrewd but povertystricken King of Penuria had a daughter whose beauty attracted suitors from among the princes of all the neighbouring lands. The Princess was practically the only income-producing asset Penuria had, but the King made a good thing of her popularity. Each would-be suitor staked both his life and his fortune. All he had to do was perform a few not-too-difficult deeds of chivalry, and then select one of two slips of paper. The unfortunate prince who drew a slip on which was written "The Tiger" paid over his worldly goods and went bravely to furnish the tiger a meal: if his slip read "The Lady" he could claim his bride.

The unscrupulous King, however, protected his assets by writing "The Tiger" on both slips, and was doing quite well until the handsome young Prince of Astoria arrived on the scene. The Princess fell deeply in love with the new candidate and explained what he was up against. At the same time, she warned him that her father would kill him if he publicly exposed the trick. She implored him not to take the test.

But the Prince was as clever as he was handsome. When the two slips of paper were presented to him, he found a way to cheat the tiger, win the Princess, and still save face for the King. How did the Prince manage to do this?

ANSWER.

The Prince swallowed the paper he had chosen, a[illegible] ed to see the one that remained. Since it said, "The Ti[illegible] obvious conclusion was, that the Prince had drawn the [illegible] saying, 'The Lady'.

LURE OF THE WILD

Animal Collector's Adventures Make A Jungle Thriller

I am a shark hunter. A "shark," as you may know, is a wild creature of great rarity. My task is to stalk these creatures in their jungle hideouts and bring them back, alive and in perfect condition, for exhibtion in the world's greatest zoological garden, New York's Bronx Zoo, writes Charles Cordier in the "American Magazine."

The animals I am sent after are the rarities that the regular animal dealers of the world cannot—or don't—deliver. Most of the creatures are known only to certain remote jungle natives and to zoological specialists—creatures such as the monstrous armor-coated, long-clawed, Giant Pangolin of the Congo, the strange and extremely rare water opossum, known as the Yapock, which inhabits Central American rivers, the romantic Congo Peacock, and the weird Umbrella Bird of Central America.

A few weeks ago my wife Emy and I flew back from the Belgian Congo Peacock, along with nearly 200 other animals, including birds and mammals that have never before been exhibited in America.

Officials of the New York Zoological Park generously called our cargo the greatest collection of animal rarities ever to come out of the American continent and valued it at 50,000. What I'll probably remember longest, however, about the expedition is that some of the greatest prizes got away, as the fishermen say.

My job is to track down and capture the rarities alive and without a bone broken or a feather missing. Emy's job, which is often more difficult, is to keep the rarities alive after I find them. She has to serve as nursemaid to these wild creatures and find some diet on which they can survive and thrive in captivity.

Night Prowling

In recent years Emy and I have been spending about nine tenths of our time in the jungle, and we like it that way. We become restless while sitting around New York waiting for our next assignment.

Many rare creatures, such as the Yapock, come out of hiding only at night, which is one reason they're so hard to capture. Thus I have to spend much of my time in night prowling.

While I was in the Costa Rican jungle a native hunter brought me the skin of a strange animal he had killed one night along the Chira River. It had hind feet like a duck, an enormously long tail, and a pouch for babies like an opossum. I remembered that, many years before, Dr. William Beebe had mentioned in a book that he had searched in vain for an animal fitting this description in Panama. He had referred to it as the Yapock. Every night during the following weeks I and my native hunters waded the Chira River waving flashlights, until a Yapock was finally cornered in its riverbank hole.

The Giant Pangolin and the Aardvark are so hard to capture because they spend much of their lives buried deep underground, and have been pushed back far from the villages by native hunters.

Other rarities, such as the Central American Three-Wattled Bellbird (with its clear, ringing call,) carefully stay on dead twigs at the very tips of the highest trees in the jungle, which makes them hard to get at. Bellbirds won't perch on live branches while they are singing

Finally, there are shy, elusive creatures that can be found only in the perpetual gloom of damp, vine-entangled equatorial forests, such as the Belgian Congo has.

The Bongo, which is the world's most beautiful antelope, and the Okapi, a "living fossil" which is related to the Giraffe, like the gloom so much that they will come out into clearings only at night or on overcast days.

The Belgian Congo is a treasure house of rare animals because its steamy, tropical forests stretch 800 miles into the heart of Africa. It is a green nightmare, a land of thundering rains and burning equatorial heat. Hiding somewhere in Bongo, the Okapi, the Giant Pangolin, the Potamogale, or Water Shrew, the Black Guinea Fowl, and the Giant Elephant Shrew, but also the fabulous Congo Peacock.

Congo Peacock

My search for the Peacock brought me more grief than any animal I've ever captured. The Congo Peacock, less gaudy than its Indian cousin, had never been seen alive outside the jungle. And until a few years ago its very existence, even, was suspected by only one naturalist. His clue had been strange, black-barred feather he had taken from the headdress of a Congo native 25 years before.

The naturalist, Dr. James P. Chapin of the American Museum of Natural History, solved the mystery accidentally, in 1936, when he happened to notice in the attic of a Belgian museum two dust-covered, mounted birds with feathers like one he had found in the Congo a quarter of a century before. He named them Afropavo or the Congo Peacock.

My job was to find the Peacock and bring it out alive. For two months I went from village to village in the jungle holding up a coloured drawing of the bird. The natives would shrug. Then, in one village on the equator where I stopped to barter for bananas for myself and monkey meat for my native helpers, a villager began jabbing the picture with his finger and shouting "Itundu! Itundu!" He pointed up a road.

I went up that road, up it for 30 miles, questioning natives. I was about to turn back when two hunters came out of the forest carrying a bundle of antelope meat on a pole. Thrust under the vines holding the stinking meat were two feathers. Peacock feathers! I began hollering questions at them in broken Swahili. They had caught the Peacock in their antelope trap two days before. What had they done with it? Killed it and eaten it, of course.

For weeks I searched the area in vain, then moved on to other regions. Eventually I found several other places, hundreds of miles apart, where the Peacock was recognized. One tribe called it "Ngobe", another "Ngokola", and still another "Lopekele."

One day, exasperated, I set out the jungle beyond the Ayena Trail to look for myself. I persuaded a very reluctant native whom I called Alfred to serve as a guide. In a few hours Alfred had us lost in a patch of swampy forest. We passed the same tree seven times, and no sign of Peacocks.

As I lay there in the swamp that long night I heard, for the first time, the "Ngowe—Ngowe" call of the Peacock. At last I was close to my prize—and helpless to do anything about it.

Elephant Track

Just before dawn I sent Alfred on again. I had been lying in the swamp

(Continued On Page 29)

HE BRINGS THEM BACK ALIVE

"UNITY'S NO LADY!"

"Unity", the tigress at the Bristol Zoo, forgets her manners when visitors approach her cage at feeding time.

DISTINCTION FOR JUDY

Three weeks old and the first baby of her kind to be born in the London Zoo Since 1939 is JUDY a Nyigai Indian antelope. She is shown here with her mother, JENNY, in their home at the Zoo.

BULLETS THAT KILLED GANDHIJI

Science Aids Trapping The Criminal

BY DR. D. N. GOYLE, D. SC.
Director, Punjab C. I. D. Scientific Laboratory

IT is a common knowledge that scientific inventions and developments have taken rapid strides during recent times.

The average criminal has not lagged behind in taking advantage of whatever is known to him of the fair moses.

The professional criminal is, of course, more scientific in his methods and renders the work of the investigating officer more technical in its bearing. No police officer of today can, therefore, ever hope to achieve success in the investigation of crime without the assistance of scientific aids. The same holds good for the prosecution of cases in court. Such an assistance can conveniently be provided to the investigating and prosecuting agencies if a scientific section is attached to the criminal investigation department. Realising this necessity, the Punjab Police established the CID Scientific Laboratory at Lahore in 1935.

At the time of partition of the Punjab in August, 1947, the East Punjab CID found itself without any scientific apparatus, material, accommodation, and the like, for starting its laboratory. The Police Training School at Phillaur was, however, maintaining a Photographic Laboratory which was used mainly for the training of police officers in Police Photography. It was decided to take advantage of whatever facilities were so available here and the East Punjab CID Scientific Laboratory was thus established. It started functioning from the 16th of October, 1947, on almost nothing. Since then it has dealt with a considerable number of references from the Districts in the State, the Union of the Patiala and the East Punjab States, the States of Delhi, Ajmer-Marwara, the Union of the Rajasthan, the State of Bombay, etc.

This progressive increase in the number of references made to the laboratory during the period speaks for itself and shows its essential utility to the police.

Varied Work

The references ordinarily require solution of problems relating to firearms used in the commission of offences; disputed documents; forged Government Currency Notes; revenue stamps; postal stamps; resuscitation of obliterated or erased writings, identification of foot-prints, hairs; broken glass; resuscitation of obliterated figures, numbers of trade-marks from the surfaces of metallic stolen articles such as bicycles, sewing machines, tools, motor car engines and chassis, firearms; gun-shot wounds, secret ink writing; etc., etc.

These examinations involve the application of various scientific methods such as ordinary photography, ultra-violet photography, infra-red photography, microscopy, photomicrography, chemical analysis, physico-chemical reaction tests, etc.

The largest number of cases examined in the laboratory during the period under review related to firearms and ammunition used in the commission of offences.

Gandhi Murder

A case of outstanding importance examined in the laboratory was that of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. Two fired bullets and two fired cartridges along with a self-loading pistol were recovered during the investigation of the case by the Special Investigating Staff of the Delhi Police. These articles were forwarded to the Punjab CID Scientific Laboratory for examination and opinion was sought as to whether the bullets and the cartridges were fired from the pistol in question or not. Some live cartridges of the specifications of the recovered ones were actually fired in the laboratory from the suspected pistol. These test cartridges and bullets on examination and comparison with the recovered ones were found to carry identical markings on their respective surfaces. Evidently, the recovered bullets and cartridges were fired from the weapon from which the tested ones were fired, that is, from the pistol recovered from the accused. Microphotographs of the markings on the recovered and the test bullets and cartridges were also made on a comparison microscope (an instrument specially designed and manufactured for such examinations). **This piece of investigation provided a powerful link in fixing the guilt on the accused and unrebuttable evidence for his conviction.**

Accurate Weapon

The principle on which the identification of firearms from the fired ammunition is based is that no two weapons, be they of the same make, type, specifications and year of manufacture, ever produce identical markings on the ammunition fired therefrom.

In other words, the ammunition fired from one and the same weapon will invariably be marked identically.

Suffice it to say that the science of firearms identification is a very definite and accurate weapon at the service of the police.

Story Of A Cheque

Examinations of documents form no mean bulk of the reference made to the C.I.D. Laboratory. Apart from the question of handwriting and signature identifications several other examinations relating to disputed documents are conducted which provide very definite and useful clues and evidence. Of these the deciphering of illegible, faded, altered or obliterated writings have formed the major bulk. Such examinations often require highly developed and specialised photographic technique and scientific skill.

One such case was received from the Delhi Police. An innocent looking cheque was recovered in the case. It was suspected that the entries on the cheque had been made after eradicating the previously existing ones. It was of material assistance to the investigation to know whether the original cheque had really been tampered with and if so what did they relate to. Examination of the cheque under magnification or even on photographing in the ordinary manner did not reveal any circumstances which could point to its having been tampered with.

Evidence

However, on exposure to ultra-violet light, the surface of the cheque at the places where the name of the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn and where the amount in words and figures were filled in was detected to have been submitted to some chemical treatment.

Attempts were then made to examine if these areas bore any writing previous to the application of the chemical. Photographs of the cheque made on panchromatic plates using red filter proved beyond doubt that the entries which originally existed on the cheque were altogether different from the subsequent ones.

Another type of routine work done in the laboratory is the resuscitation of field or obliterated trade-marks or numbers from the surfaces of stolen metallic articles. Quite a good number of such cases are received each year. The main problem in these is the resuscitation or bringing back to life the original trade-marks or figures, etc., which are mutilated or obliterated by the culprits after stealing metallic goods with the object of masking their identity. It is neither in the interest of the public nor of law and order to disclose the methods adopted in such resuscitations. Suffice it to say that though they are quite simple, considerable experience and care is necessary to attain success.

Secret Inks

There have not been very many cases involving the examination of writings with secret inks. One of the methods adopted in the laboratory for the examination of such writings consists in exposing them to ultra violet light.

It may not be out of place to mention briefly about the nature and properties of this light since it has proved most powerful ally of the police in crime detection. When a beam of sunlight or whate light is passed through a glass prism and allowed to fall on a white screen a continuous band of coloured lights is observed instead of the white light. This is because white light during its passage through the glass prism breaks up into its constituent rays: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Whenever white light breaks up into its constituents it always produces these very coloured lights and in the very same order. They together constitute what is known as the "spectrum". Beyond the violet end of the spectrum there is another set of rays, though invisible, which are known as the ultra-violet rays emitting ultra-violet light. Their presence is indicated by the effects produced on substances exposed to them.

Several devices are available in the market for obtaining these rays. One such instrument is known as 'Mercra Flurorescent. Lamp"

Clue Established

There have been few references requiring examination of broken glass. One such case which is rather illustrative of the nature and extent of the assistance which scientific methods can offer to the investigation, was referred by the I. G. of Police Bikaner.

The facts of the case as reported were briefly as follows: A dead body was found lying in a railway compartment when the train stopped at Bikaner Railway Station. The compartment was stained with blood. One of the window panes was also broken and some places of the boken glass were found lying within the compartment. Nobody could say as to when and where the murder was committed and how. Investigation of the case was immediately started.

During search of the railway track some pieces of broken glass were detected on the track between the Railway Stations Kanina and Bhojawas which were taken into possession. If it could be proved that the pieces found on the track came from the broken window pane the investigation would be in a position to establish the time and place of the murder, also whether the culprit effected the entry by breaking the window. The window pane was also taken into possession. It was examined for finger-prints. Fortunately a good set of prints was ultimately developed. Both the window panes and the pieces of glass found on the railway track were forwarded to the Punjab C. I. D., Scientific Laboratory for examination and opinion as to whether the latter came from the widow pane and if so whether the window pane was broken from outside the compartment or from the inside.

"As the result of examinations made in the Laboratory it was definitely established that the pieces of glass came from the window pane and that the pane was broken from outside the compartment.

One could mention a number of cases wherein the services of the Scientific Laboratory have proved of immense value to the investigation and prosecution. Suffice it to say that during the past three years the laboratory has rendered meritorious services as an ally to the police in its battle against criminals. The Hon'ble Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, expressed his appreciation of the amount and the type of work which was bting done here when he visited the Police Training School in March 1949. General K. M. Carriapa was also greatly impressed by the type of the work in this laboratory when he paid a visit to this establishment in August 1949.

'WILL THE STRINGS LAST?'

Sweigert in 'The San Francisco Chronicle.'

'THE PIED PIPER'

Brett in 'The Miami Herald'

HOUSEWIVES' WORK

A Commission investigating footwear concludes that the housewife takes something like 20,000 steps in the course of her day's work, and covers on an average some fourteen miles.

Now, from the Norwegian Institute of Statistics, come some more staggering figures which should endow husbands with respect for their wives. They show that the average housewife cleans 380 square yards of floor space each week, prepares 165 lb. of food and makes 35 beds. In addition, she washes 900 pieces of crockery and stands for about 14 hours over a hot stove. All this in addition to carrying home many pounds of shopping, standing in queues, and washing and ironing numerous items of clothing.

The average woman also rises earlier than her husband and gets into bed only when he is safely tucked in between the sheets. No wonder most women say they'd rather be men!

What A Life!

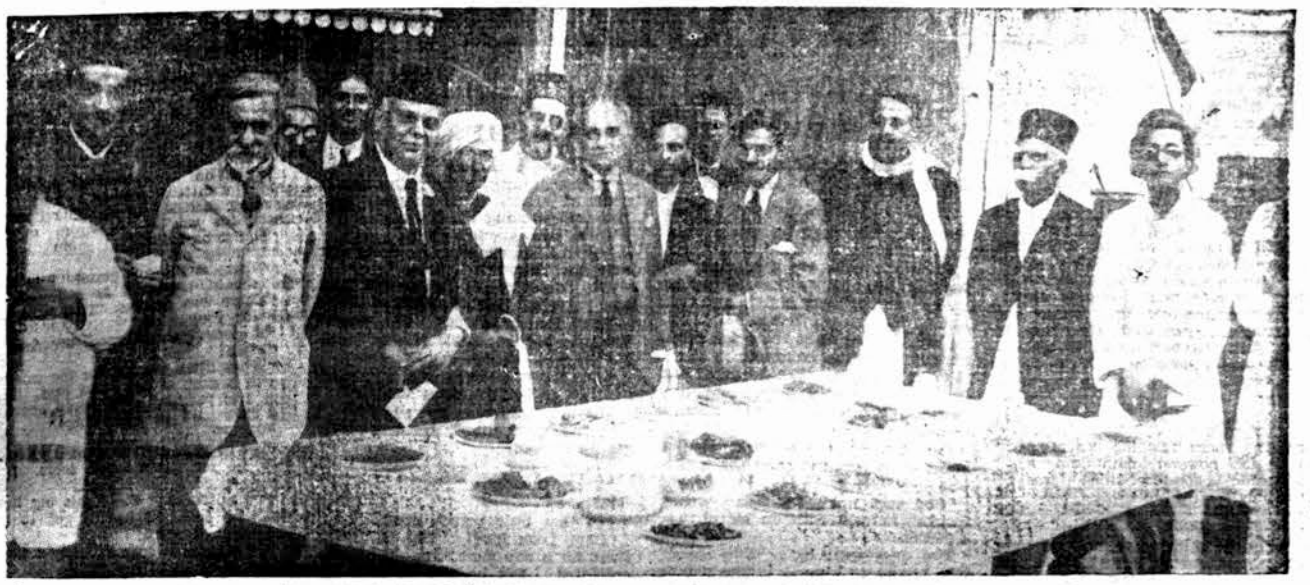
Mother had her numerous offspring out shopping, and as they waited for a bus she began to tell them a story to keep the peace.

"One time I was in the middle of the jungle", she said wearily, "and I looked up to see a tiger only a few feet away. I tried to run, but with a bound it was on me and I was struck down dead."

"But it couldn't have. You're still living", protested several of the children.

A weary glance swept the family as mother closed her eyes and replied, "You call this living?"

LATE COMRADE "SAK" IN INDIA



Front row (left to right): Sir B. P. Masani, J. E. Saklatwala, H. B. Talcherkar, S. K. Bole, F. J. Ginwala, Shapoorji Saklatwala, M. P., K. N. Joglekar, Mohan Desai, N. M. Joshi, Thengdi and S. H. Jhabvala.

TOWARDS FREEDOM FROM EXPLOITATION

BY S. H. JHABVALA

THE AUSTERE BUT VETERAN LABOUR LEADER OF MEERUT CONSPIRACY FAME, MR. S. H. JHABVALA TRACES THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA AND DRAWS MARKED ATTENTION TO THE CAUSES OF FAILURE OF UNITY IN THE MOVEMENT WHICH ALONE CAN SAFEGUARD THE WORKER'S INTERESTS. HE SHOWS HOW POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE FAILED IN THE FIELD, BECAUSE THEY HAVE THE PARTY AS THE FIRST LINE AND WORKERS' INTEREST, AS THE SECOND LINE. (WAY OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY IS THE ONLY PATH OF REDEMPTION FOR WORKERS BUT SANS VIOLENCE IN INDIA —HOLDS MR. JHABVALA.

THOUGH manifestly ours is an agricultural country, it is semi-industrialised. We have, therefore, town workers and farm employees.

Town workers are easier to be organised than farm employees.

Philanthropists like Sorabji Bengalli, and Rao Bahadur Lokhande first made an organised attempt at improving conditions of service of Bombay workers by representations to Government and to employers. That was as early as 1885 and upto 1900.

But it did not strike anybody's chord of sympathy towards village workers until Mahatma Gandhi directed the attention of Congress Committees to the task of organising the most effective army in the fight for Independence.

Being a villager myself, peering through the age of childhood, I know how more than half a century ago, the farm worker used to be paid an anna worth of Jowar plus an anna worth of liquor at the end of the day after 12 to 13 hours of toilsome duty in the open fields under a scorching sun or beating rain, without any clothing on his body, except a small piece covering the lower part. Women too worked to make up for insufficiency of food, with children hanging on to their back. The daily food of these hard-worked bipeds was a kind of boiled Jowar with tamarind fruit which Nature scattered free and wide filled in a rude earthen pot from which they sipped morning and night. They lived in huts made out of reed and palm leaves with straws to serve them as roof These were annually renewed by the people themselves. Uncared for in time of sickness, they died to be cremated in the nearest open space. If they saved at all, with hardship to themselves, from their daily draught of evening liquor, they could make purchases worth a few annas in the weekly bazaars held at central places. Not one farm worker but was indebted to the money-lender of the place. Whole villages were under the dominant sway of these money-lenders. A class of petty Zamindars arose out of these money-lenders. A brute life based purely on the Zamindar's force was the order of the day

Industrial Bombay drew its labour from such enslaved debtors, from Maharashtra just as industrial Ahmedabad did from Gujarat. The textile worker got about Rs. 10. Railways did not pay better—only the service was more in the nature of permanency and security and so workers felt themselves secure, though corruption kept up the jobs safer than anything else. Beriberi was rampant to an untold extent. Women labourers were little respected and less honoured. Post and Telegraph service was as ill paid as their compatriots in other Government departments. As housing was not an obligation of the Government, fixity was not a responsibility of the private employee in service. Still, like cattle, crowds waited at the gates of the factory or any other place of employment seeking employment. Mukadams carried on with their corrupt practices in their most glaring forms. There was no fixity as to the hours of employment, even in Government employment.

First Strikes

I can go on in this unhappy tale of working-class conditions of life indefinitely; and this continued down till the days of first organisation of Labour in the early period of 1917 with strikes on Railways and in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. They spread as violent storms in Gas, Municipal services, Port Trust and other sections of social service. That was more in the nature of patriotic propulsion of Congress nationalism towards establishment of Home Rule as against British Imperialism.

The end of the First World War ushered in a regime of co-operation between British and Indian workers; and we have, therefore, the visits of British Labour Party men, leading to those of British Communist Party's live members, whose ideology sown into the soil of Indian masses, immediately caught roots, for it was a most fertile ground, the masses being mute, unhappy victims of ages of economic injustices.

That period extending upto 1935 compelled Government to look to Labour as an accepted power in the shaping of the policies of the State. Hundreds of Labour Unions were resigtered with both the Provincial and Central Governments, and Labour came to stay as a problem in the economic calculations of both Government and private capital. The worker learnt revolutionism from the protests of the Congress; he acted revolutionism under the guidance and leadership of the Communist Party of India.

Eyes Open

Between 1920 and 1930 when Meerut was enacted on the stage of Labour, every worker began to assert himself in practically every field of the country's industry, and the wages increasing, the conditions of work in factories both Government-controlled and private—began to draw public attention, as a result of which we had a Royal Commissioner on Labour, whose terse Report made the whole civilised world turn their eyes towards improvement of the harrowing conditions prevalent among the working-classes in India. The Labour Conference annually held in Geneva at which the Indian Government was also represented, gave a great impetus to the progressive thought of labour as chalked out by the international body. Geneva opened the eyes of Indian Labour to the realities of rights and privileges of Indian labour in general.

The combined effect of all this was an upsurge of labour legislation both in Central and Provincial Councils of the State, so that between 1920 and now the volume of such legislation has come up almost to the level of that of any other country in the world where Labour is recognised as a power in the deliberations of the government.

Settled Fact

To-day there are but few places of employment where wages have not been standardised, dearness allowances not given, and even bonuses not paid Even the middle-classes who shirked Unionism in the early periods of construction of the labour citadel, have appreciated the value of internal combination and we also have the Clerical staff and Bank Employees' Unions, doing considerable good to the hitherto unexpressive and bewildered class of intellectual people.

To-day Unionism has become a settled fact, and even though there may be a few workers in a factory, there is the intelligence among them that they can combine and make demands for their own good; of which they make a righteous use by jointly petitioning the Government Labour Department, and calling the employer before the highest tribunal of the State. On the other hand, the employers too, are forewarned of their responsibilities, and have now learnt to behave constitutionally. It is only where there is a paucity of funds and finances that matters are not having smooth-sailing with the bosses. Of course, there are black sheep in the fold; but then that cannot be denied in respect of the other fold too.

Advent Of Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi's policy of persuasion, conciliation, adjudication, and finally, arbitration, has tremendously fructified, though on the other hand, it cannot be said that Capitalism has been eradicated, and workers are having their own Raj under the Congress.

The social system has not materially altered, and no one can say that the worker has achieved what he was expecting in the new Raj.

The volume of Central legislation has considerably increased, but it has logged him in in a number of binding clauses, so that ultimately, he does not stand to gain economically, for if his earning has increased his expenses too have greatly increased, and the sum total of his loss is greater than his profit.

Add to this the constant displeasure he feels against the whole system. His is a progress without fruits, which the other classes of society are amply reaping. He contents himself with feeling that he was born to slave for others and so he must live out his time like this even though the country may boast of its freedom. We are all working against the time force, and the workers have to fight through the adversities of the times.

Under Freedom

Who can say that production has not increased? Who can say that law was not made him more pliable to the will of the State and more useful to the community in general? Who will venture to offend the turn of events every day taking place in our country leading to progress, in which the workers have been playing a salient role of an indisputably disciplined character? Internationalism has evoked in the conscience of the worker that if his country did not pledge its word towards amelioration of his conditions, there are fresh fields and pastures new where he can turn his eye, and through lawful representation he can bring pessure upon the government of the country, from such influential organisations as the I.L.O. or other Federations of his choice. Representatives from of his choice. Representatives from foreign lands are equally hopeful of seeking alliances with Indian Labour and accordingly, they too, are visiting this country and in that way some helpful alliances have been formed.

The last war brought his utility to the forefront of national considerations and so many a worker had had the opportunity of acquiring technical

(Continued on Page 28)

SHORT STORY

THE SWOLLEN LEG

BY M. S. RAMAKRISHNA

ON a sultry evening Maruti was in the cowshed milking the cow. She was a modest animal—The cow I mean—but somehow she began shuffling her feet that day. "Hoi!" cried Maruti, steadying the pot between his legs.

Every time he reached for the teats she kicked. "Hoi!" he cried again and patted her vigorously. "Look here! I know my business! I have known it these thirty years" he told her and set to work determindely. But, he had hardly whisked an ounce of milk when she gave him a pretty nastly kick on the shin. "Ugh!" he said wrathfully and moved out of the shed. He felt too ill to tame her just then.

Into the cottage he went and stretched himself on a mat. The kick was there on the shin like a hot plaster of gutta-percha! The nerves were thumping hard It made him sick. Presently the housewife came.

"You be milking the beasts over there, not easing here!" she cried.

"Eh?"

"You be milking, I say!"

"But I can't! The cow is kicking! See here!" he moaned pointing at his shin.

"Did she?"

"Then ?"

"I see! Go and seek the apothecary!" She said and abandoned him to his pain.

It was too late then and the apothecary was a man who drank an occasional bowl in the nights and would not be of much use when under that influence.

●

At cock's crow Maruti set out to the apothecary's with a swollen leg.

"Good day, brother! Here is a swoollen leg that needs mending!" he said in the naive, milkman's way.

The apothecary, a little man with a big head, took a good look at the other's leg.

"The cow kicked, brother! It pricks like a needle! Can't move a step, brother!"

The little man crossed his legs and pondered. "This is serious!" he said solemly.

"So I thought, brother!"

"Tchh! Not what YOU think! It IS serious and may cost you money for a cure!"

'But I don't have much money, brother"

"I don't ask much, either!"

"How much may you want, brother?"

"Let us see; said the apothecary, rubbing his hands. "It is a kick from the beast's hoof—"

"Cow's, brother!"

"Alright! Cow is as bad as a beast, man! The cure may take fifteen days and as many rupees!"

Maruti staggered back at the sum. He was determined not to spend a pie, if he could avoid spending. "I have no money, brother!" he said glibly.

"Then, flee back home."

"Where can I find fifteen rupees brother?"

"Well, what else can be done?"

"There is something I can offer you."

"What?"

"Milk, brother."

"Don't ever say MILK, man! Call it MILK AND WATER! "Alright! How much milk?"

"How much is brother's need?"

"A seer a day!"

Maruti calculated furiously. One seer per day—fifteen seers—six annas a seer cost price—about six rupees in all —not a bad bargain for curing such a bad shin with not another apothecary within fifteen miles around! He nodded assent.

There was a pause and the little man spoke. "Now, listen! That swelling there may gather pus! Does it itch? No? Ah, it will, in a day or two. Don't scratch, tell you what ? Leave it alone. Now, you leg back home and rest. Don't walk when you need not. That swelling will gather pus. See the purple there. Apply oil and don't rub."

"Yes, brother," said Maruti and limped away. He was thinking hard.

"That little fellow knows his gob, God save my leg!" he muttered.

●

From the next day a seer of milk went to the apothecary. Maruti lay on the bed, lending a finger to the itching shin.

"You be lying quiet there, not scratching!" cried the housewife.

"Who is scratching?" he asked and drew back the busy finger. "Will it burst? Or, will he cut it? He said he may have to cut".

'Let him cut. He knows his job better than you do," cried the housewife.

"God save my leg. It itches, though" he said with an air of resignation.

Two days went by. "Two seers!" said Maruti to himself. The itching on the leg had abated.

"You be lying there quiet," the housewife ordered.

Two more days passed. The purple was losing colour. Maruti sent word to the apothecary and the latter's message was to apply oil generously. Oil soothed the swelling which now seemed a sight smaller.

"Still, it may not burst and he—"

"You shut up!"

"But, whatever is happening to the pus, woman?"

"That is not your affair".

"The pus must be out, you know. He will cut it—God save my leg."

Two more days had gone by. "Six seers, now!" muttered the milkman.

The swelling had shrunk definitely and the couple looked at it with satisfaction.

"Perhaps, it may not burst, after all" said the housewife.

"Then he will cut."

"Perhaps, he won't."

"What about the pus?"

"There be no pus, There."

"Do you think so? God save my leg.".

●

On the seventh morning Maruti got up feeling unusually fresh. The shin was slightly bulging but the purple had disappeared. He pressed it lightly. There was no pain, either.

"So, what?" said the housewife.

"I am alright."

"Are you?"

"As strong as an oak."

"But, the leg?"

"It is there—just the good old leg. God save it."

There was a pause.

"And that apothecary fellow hasn't spent an anna's worth on me!" Maruti said stroking his moustaches.

There was another pause.

"He has drunk seven seers of our milk for nothing!"

The housewife sat looking at him half in belief, half in doubt.

"Isn't that cheating? These apothecaries are unreliable fellows," said Maruti with sudden righteousness.

"But I won't leave him. I will have an explanation from him."

The housewife remained silent.

"I am going now", he said and got up abruptly.

"Now?"

"Yes. Just now."

"Where?"

"To that little rogue's den."

"Hey! Look here! You be lying there for a day more," the housewife entreated. But he was off with his second cloth and would not turn back.

●

"Welcome! How is the leg?" asked the apothecary when he saw the limper. But Maruti was not in a mood to talk weather just then. It was his turn to get businesslike. Further, he had got a way of exciting himself at the slightest inkling of having been cheated.

"Good day, brother," he said. "My leg is alright, God save it."

"Well done. It was the oil."

"Yes brother. The oil from my housewife's can."

The apothecary stared.

"Not from your can."

"But—"

"Look here, brother. I am a poor man with only three beasts and one of them kicks."

"But—"

"Hear me, brother. My leg is alright and not a pie of yours spent on it though you be apothecary of this village."

The little man was taken off his guard. Maruti followed up his success. He said: "Now, there is something between you and me which requires settling yet, brother! Till today I have given you seven seers of milk and my swollen leg looked after itself all the time."

"But—"

"Wait. There is a little question, brother. Who is the loser, now?"

"None!"

"What was the understanding?"

"That I would cure your shin for which you serve me milk."

"And who cured it—God saved my leg, brother.'

"Who, I would like to know."

"Not you, any way. Perhaps, it cured naturally."

"It is not that way, man. I offered to cure your leg in a given time. I advised you. Didn't I?"

"Did you cut?"

"Ah! That is a medical point. I said I will, if necessary. But the swelling shrank of itself. That is better for you."

"Did it burst?"

"It need not."

"Where is the pus gone? You have to explain, though I be a layman.'

"There was no pus. That was better for you, again."

"It doesn't sound good, brother."

"Then?"

"What little you did for me was not worth a drop of my milk, and here you are, yawning over seven seers of the best stuff in the village."

"Well?"

"Let us part as honest men, brother. Pay me for those seven seers. It is always good to be honest."

The apothecary shook his big head. 'No," he said. "I havn't got to pay anything. I can't."

For a moment both exchanged glances as much as to say, "you cant dupe me! Never!"

"So?" said Maruti. His brows were puckered.

"So?"

"You won't pay?"

"No!"

"Alright I will have justice in this." So muttering Maruti limped away at feverish speed.

●

Straight he limped to the headman's. The leg was normal except for an irksome tightness at the ankle. But his agitation made him exert the more.

The headman was not at home. He had gone to the fields to supervise harvest. Thither Maruti limped. He looked exhausted, limping all the way.

"Good day, elder!" he moaned crossing the hands reverentially.

"Good luck to you," said the headman.

"No luck, elder."

"Why? What about your leg?"

"My leg is alright, God save it, elder. I am in trouble."

"What is it?"

"It is silly telling you, elder. But, I am a poor man, elder."

"Well?"

"It is about the apothecary, elder."

"Why, you have to pay him money?"

"No. It is the other way, elder."

"What?'

"It is silly. Still I will explain, elder."

He told him at length all he should. "Now, he refuses to pay me. I want justice, elder."

The headman looked up at the sky and pondered. "Well, I can't decide it for you, man. This is a matter for justice."

"Yes, elder."

"You seek the panchayat court. There this will be dealt with."

"God is just, elder."

"Yes."

With that, Maruti limped back to the village. The next morning the panchayat would assemble. He limped to some of the panchayatdars' houses and gave them short oral briefs of his case. He moved here and there. The job was very exacting. The leg ached now and then. Still he was determined to have the money from the apothecary

When he reached home he was half dead with fatigue. "The hell of a distance I have limped today!" he muttered.

The next morning the court assembled. Maruti was there despite the renewed pain in the leg. He massaged it now and then while the case went through.

And the verdict came. The apothecary stood with a serene face Maruti looked agitated The headman spoke out the unanimous decision of the court that the apothecary should pay Maruti the dues for seven seers of milk. The apothecary produced the amount which was handed over to Maruti.

"That is me!" muttered Maruti after he had left the court and was alone. He tied the money in his cloth and went home in a rapture That night he slept peacefully.

But, when the cock crowed again, he rose up much against his will. The leg was aching He turned his eyes

(Continued on page 21)

'LET US HAVE NO STRINGS ATTACHED'

Buescher in the Zanesville News'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—10

Elements Of "Subject" Or Thematic Collecting

As the beginner will have realised by now, general collecting is certainly not the end that he must keep in view. At the risk of repetition is must once more be said that none but the richest can hope to be at all complete in their general collections. In the past two articles in this series, I gave an indication how the beginner should branch out into specialisation, thus narrowing his aims and making possible in a restricted group the completeness that could only be a pipe dream if the whole world were the goal.

But it must also be said that "specialisation", whether in a single country or in a group, is seldom of sufficient appeal to the beginner. A specialist, however modest the aims of his specialisation, is bound to run up, sooner or later, with shades, perforation varieties, a host of different watermarks and other items that would delight the heart of the purist and the more advanced collector, but would make a newcomer to the hobby lose all interest in it.

"Thematic" Groups

There is a pleasant way out of the difficulty. Not only can the beginner take everything that comes along, from any country whatever, and also specialise in one or two particularly congenial groups, but can vary the diet most successfully by going in for "thematic" or, as it is more generally known, "subject collecting.

Suppose that you are interested in trains—well, all you have to do is to go in for a subsidiary collection showing railway engines, and everything connected with railways. It is surprising how many stamps can be got together showing nothing but engines. Or suppose that the interest is in birds.

Here it is the same, for the amount of winged beauties that can be got on stamps is nothing short of amazing. These two illustrations are given here merely to show what "thematic" collecting really is. In point of fact the tyro should not restrict himself to a very small field for the simple reason that after a while he will not only run dry of ideas of where to get stamps with his favourite designs on them, but will also run short of the cash.

Choose A Wide Field

A more or less general field should be chosen. Suppose we take transport. Here it is obvious that practically every country of the world will contribute something of interest. Not only will this collection of means and methods of transport include railway engines, but ships, animal transportation and the hundred and one variegated things that have been pressed into service at one time or other. Air planes should never be included in a subject collection, for air stamps form a major branch of philately, and should be treated as such.

There are several main groups that can be taken as the basis of a "subject" collection. In addition to the various forms of transport there are animals—a theme that is philatelically endless—or birds, or rulers, or heraldic devices, or the different races of the world, or religious subjects. In fact the main subjects are there in a number to suit any taste, however hard to please.

Avoid Rarities

The choice of a subject should not be made offhand. Before one can say "I am going to collect railway engines" he should have gone very carefully through the entire catalogue. Though Belgium has a fine range of locomotives on her parcel stamps, there is a snag when we come to engines on some of the South American countries. Peru, for example, shows an engine on one of her early stamps, and the cheapest specimen of that particular stamps is priced rather high. It does not mean that a subject collection has to be complete, but as far as possible there should at least be representative issues. This Peruvian stamp comes in this category, since it shows one of the earliest locomotives on stamps.

Generally speaking, thematic collections should be formed in subjects where the stamps can be collected, with few exceptions, in sets. A set looks much better in an album than a loose and conglomorate collection of stamps all with a similar design but all from different issues. When the catalogue has been gone through carefully, and has convinced the collector that there is scope for his particular branch, the time has come to take pencil and paper and to jot down the catalogue prices of at least a couple of hundred specimens on that subject.

Again taking the case of trains, there are at least two or three hundred stamps that are very easily available at a most reasonable cost, and that is enough to get along with. If the whole of "transport" is taken as the subject, the choice is even wider, the number of reasonably priced items running into well over a thousand. The same goes for birds, and for animal life.

Attractiveness Counts

A thematic collection, whatever its scope, should be well written up. It should be housed in a blank loose leaf album, the stamps arranged as artistically as possible and notes about them neatly written below the various items. Writing up is a fairly difficult art and should not be attempted by the beginner; I am here touching on the subject merely in order to show that the well written up thematic collection is a wonderful thing to see. It is not at all a bad idea to put pictures corresponding to the various stamps alongside the various items; this is sure to lend additional charm to any album.

For example, if trains are collected, then a large picture of a locomotive can be pasted on to a full page at the head of the subject collection in the loose leaf album. There are dozens of different kinds of engines in existence, and several of the ones shown on stamps can be obtained in miniature on cigarette cards or those small pictures one used to get in chocolate packets.

There is no need to have even these cards, for suitably mounted photographs are even better. These frills and fripperies, though unnecessary from a purely philatelic point of view, are useful to interest those new to the hobby, for just these small adornments often appeal to those to whom stamps mean nothing.

Keep Proper Perspective

It can well be asked whether a thematic collection comes first in importance or the general. The answer is that no matter what way one looks at it, and in spite of the fact that a subject lot can be far more interesting than any other, the main collection is the thing that should engage the primary attentions of a collector, however much of a beginner he may be.

A subject collection is a "freak", and must be treated as such. The stamps that go to make it up should, whenever this can be done, be taken from surplus stamps and duplicates. If there is a complete set in the main collection, and one of the stamps in that set happens to show a locomotive, the set should not be broken and the engine stamps removed to the "subject" album. After all, in the very nature of things, a thematic lot is bound to have several odd items: there is no reason on earth to ruin the charm of the rest of your albums merely to keep one good looking.

NEW SUDAN AIRS

The beautiful stamps shown above form part of the new set of air stamps for Sudan. All the items show famous landmarks of the place. The four lower values are here given. Next week the rest will be illustrated.

More Items For 'Green Book'

New Issues

For what it is worth here is a list of the latest arrivals from Russia.

40k green on brown, 40k green and one rouble blue. The first shows a a motly assortment apparently engrossed in learning all about agriculture. The others show farm machines.

A 40k black on yellow and a one rouble black on buff have been issued in honour of G. Dimitrov, both bearing his portrait.

The Azerbaijan S.S.R. has completed 30 years otf existence and the event is the signal for the issue of three values showing an opera house, the Academy of Sciences, and the inevitable "Stalin Avenue".

Israel Celebrates New Year

Israel, one of the latest additions to the album, has just issued two commemorative stamps for the Jewish New Year 5711. Politically, Israel is a very lusty infant. Suffering growing pains as well, and imbued with a highly idealistic and patriotic fervour, the Jews naturally choose symbols that are ultra-national.

Having evidently run through all the available ancient coins and having presented the world with some rather extravagant representations of birds in flight Israel now issues a series with a symbolic design of fruit etc., topping off the whole with the Star of David.

Printed in photo-lithography in Israel, there will be two denominations: a 5 prutot in blue and orange and a 15 prutot in green and brown The stamps are perf 14.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR COLLECTORS

An example of how keen people are in England about this great hobby of ours is provided by the news that in London a first rate course in Philately in all its aspects will be given at a special "night school". To show that it is not a mere half baked affair, some of the topmost collectors and dealers will give lectures. Among the famous names are those of Sir John Wilson, Bart. (the Keeper of the King's Stamps), Sir Nicholas Waterhouse, the famous dealers Robson Lowe and Frank Godden and many others.

It would do the hobby a world of good in India if we too could introduce something along these lines.

Cedars From Lebanon

Lebanon has issued three new sets of stamps. The first, which is in the current "cedars" design, has four values, 50 c red, 1 piastre orange, 2p.50c violet and 5p. lake.

The second series is pictorial in design, presumably definatives, and all the stamps have the same subject, the bridge of Nahr-el-Kelb. Values are 7p. 50c red, 10p violet, 12p. 50c light blue, 25p dark blue and 50 p green.

The third set commemorates Lebanese emigrants and is inscribed "Mois des Emigres Ete 1950". The surface mail set of 7p. 50c and 12p. 50c shows the flags of seventeen different nations, the 5p and 15p Airs have a bird flying across the sea (possibly another emigrant,) and the 25 and 35 piastre denominations show a building and the portrait of an individual who—lacking further information—is probably the president.

Strong And Contented Peasantry Supported By Progressive National Government Is The Most Solid Base Against Communism And The Only Way To

LIBERATE ASIA

IN SEARCH OF SAFETY

South Korean civilians sought safety in evacuation helped by U.S. forces during the Korean war.

THE Chinese peasant seemed out of his mind. He kept jumping up and down, making strange gestures with his fingers and palms, working them in a semicircular fashion around his mouth. My interpreter chatted with him briefly, then explained the situation to me. It was the paper the peasant held in his hand that caused his hysteria. That paper was the deed to the single acre of land which he had worked as a tenant for the past thirty-two years. Now that precious acre of land belonged to him! Thus writes Wolf I. Ladejinsky in the "Saturday Review."

This scene, which I witnessed not long ago in the courtyard of the land office of the small village of Kwangsi, deep in the heart of China, epitomizes the problem and promise of all Asia. It sums up the present and perhaps the future of a continent where agrarian discontent is gnawing at the vitals of the old order. It is on this strife the Communists have been able to capitalize so successfully by posing as advocates of reforms designed to benefit the peasantry.

If the Chinese peasant of Kwangsi who seemed mad with joy is the symbol of the promise, the threat was stated by Kipling:

His speech is mortgaged bedding.
On his kine he borrows yet.
At his heart is his daughter's wedding.
In his eye foreknowledge of debt.
He eats and hath indigestion.
He toils and he may not stop.
His life is a long-drawn question.
Between a crop and a crop.

Kipling was not one to neglect his poetic license but his picture is not actually overdrawn in hopelessness. For in 1950 the Asiatic peasant is no better off than he was in the late Nineties, when Kipling wrote. The Communists are translating Kipling into political language. They know that Asia's problem is the problem of land.

Four-fifths of the continent's vast population are peasants. Agriculture, not industry, is the pivot of its economic life. Industry has made but a small dent in the character of Asia, notwithstanding oil gushers in Iran, tin mines in Malaya and Siam, jute and cotton mills in India. The ambitious postwar schemes for industrialization throughout Asia as yet remain mostly blueprints. The factory may bring material advancement to the Asians some day but that day is in the distant future. The heart of the problem of Asia today lies in the countryside. It is on the farm where solutions must be sought and found.

In the Chengtu Plain of Szechwan, the richest granary of China, where I travelled last fall, the farmers, who had just harvested excellent crops, seemed concerned with just one idea—how to secure enough rice for themselves and their families, how to fill the empty rice bowls and add to the half-empty ones. The discontent I sensed in Szechwan is typical of the many regions I visited in recent years in other parts of the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. An overworked and overexploited peasantry that for centuries was inertly miserable is now alertly miserable.

The reasons for the age-old wretchedness of the Asiatic peasant can be summarized in a brief sentence: too many people, too little land. Pitifully small holdings, inadequate tools, and institutional arrangements over which the peasant has no control intensify his plight. A large part of the misery and hunger arises from the relationship between the peasants and the landowners a relationship which the courts and local officials have given official sanction through the centuries. The peasants have been obliged to pay exorbitant rentals for they have no bargaining power. Nor is their contract of tenancy worth the paper it is written on: it may be altered or abrogated at any time at the whim of the landlord.

Never Satisfied

The peasants of Asia have never been satisfied with this state of affairs. They have often raised horny-hands against persons and governments which they believed were the causes of their distress. But in the main, until very recently, the conservatism and inertia of the farmer and his ingrained, feudal subservience to the state and to his landlord kept the pot from boiling over. Now the forces that keep the peasant within well-defined bounds are breaking down under rising agrarian discontent. The peasantry is at last in motion. The Communists have exploited this fact and placed it in the centre of Asiatic politics. It is only one side that has known how to exploit this overwhelming question and to place it in the centre of Asiatic politics where it belongs.

The catastrophe of China is a case in point. Many are the reasons that explain the victory of the Communists and why in 1949 Nationalist China could not boast of a single Leonidas holding a single Termopylae. But one cause seems to me beyond dispute: Nationalist China was pressed and pushed over not so much by force of arms as by the Russian Communist tactic of giving land to the poverty-stricken, landless, hopeless peasantry.

Is there any wonder that peasants living on the ragged edge of penury are easy marks for Communists, who are masters in the art of exploiting agrarian discontent for their own political ends? The peasants know nothing and care less about "Marxism, Leninism, and Stalinism" and they are surely not eager for collectivization. The Communists, however, promise them not collectivization as it exists in the Soviet Union but land with which the peasants may do as they please. And the peasants, in sheer despair, believe the promises, if for no other reason than that thus far in Asia the Communists have not yet had the opportunity to betray their promises as they did in Russia when they eventually nationalized and took away the land from the peasants and herded them into collective farms at the point of a bayonet.

Red Promise Broken

Every revolution invokes the name of Liberty, but the concept of Liberty is always shaped by the existing economic and social needs. For the Russian peasants liberty meant the ownership of the lord's land. The Communist promise in 1917, which ultimately was broken, that the land would belong to them fell on the eager ears of peasant-soldiers, who promptly left the front-lines, rifle in hand, and went home to divide it. As Lenin put it, taunting his opponents, the peasants voted with their feet for distribution of the soil. Thus, Lenin and his party succeeded in "cornering" what Karl Marx called "the peasant chorus without which the (proletarian) battle cry will degenerate into just another swan song." The Communists would never have obtained power in Russia had they not successfully exploited the peasants' longing for the landlords' acres.

Toward the end of his life Lenin despaired of a Communist victory in Western Europe. He visualized the final crucial battle as a conflict between a Communistic East and a capitalistic West. In this struggle China and India were to join Russia as the forces of Communism. To win Chinese and Indian support Stalin developed a programme for those countries consisting of three stages: a struggle against foreign imperialism, an agrarian revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party, and, finally, a proletarian dictatorship. The key step was to be the wooing of the peasants.

It is in connection with this step that the Chinese Communists have assumed a role which has led many observers mistakenly to assume that they are "mere agrarian reformers." Actually they played this role because, according to Communist theory, the road to political power and dictatorship in China lay through the sponsorship of agrarian reform—"land for the landless." To satisfy the innermost needs of the peasantry was only a means to a large end, which has little to do with the welfare of the peasants.

Stalin's "three-stage" programme of revolution, as exemplified by China, is now being exported to Indo-China, to Burma, the Philippines, and Indonesia, and even into little-known Hyderabad. The revolt last year in Hyderabad was a peasant uprising, about the largest, and for a brief moment perhaps the most effective, in Asia outside of China, and it was under Communist leadership. The uprising was finally crushed and the Communists jailed, yet it is worth noting that as in China the peasants of Hyderabad were not enticed by Communist dogma but merely followed the welcome Communist bait of "Land and Liberty in Asia."

India And Pakistan

There are fertile fields for the Communist strategy in other parts of India and Pakistan. I found plenty of evidence of this in a visit to a typical Pakistan village during the spring of last year. All 100 families who resided in the village were tenants of a single absentee landlord. Yields had been declining. I asked the assembled villagers for the reason. "Our land", replied one of the tenants, "is like a pitcherful of water, from which we keep pouring out while nothing is being poured in." "Why don't you pour something in?" I asked. "How can we?" countered the tenant. "The landlord's share is so high that we would benefit very little." The tenants had no incentive to improve the land. The landlord received too much and the tenant too little.

Many people wouldn't hesitate to approve of a revolutionary movement if it is the only way the common man can secure his elementary wants. But we must realize how serious a threat an agrarian revolution could be at this point of history, even if the upheaval seems justifiable from that point of view.

The only way to thwart Communist designs on Asia is to preclude such revolutionary outbursts through timely reforms, peacefully before the peasants take the law into their own hands and set the countryside ablaze. But reforms, if they are to have a lasting effect, must come not only from opposition to Communism, but from an honest purpose and plan to raise the status of the peasantry.

Encouraging in the seemingly dismal situation in Asia is the fact that the American agrarian tradition of "40 acres and a mule", or an Asian variety thereof, offers a better solution of the agrarian problem than the new Communist ideology. This is quite apart from the consideration that the latest events in China and the implied threat to the rest of Asia oblige us to bolster our position there with something more lasting and effective than we have done thus far. The positive and prompt decision to place the peasant "in the centre of the piece," as Nehru once put it, is essential if non-Communist regimes are to survive.

According to Nehru, India and Asia as a whole are confronted with no more urgent tasks than agrarian readjustment. This presupposes: (1) The improvement of agricultural techniques in order to raise farm production; (2) An approximation to an adequate standard of life through raising the output per man, providing good credit and marketing facilities, fair taxation, health, and educational facilities; (3) Proper utilization of land and water resources; and (4) A basic change in landlord-tenant relationships, which in certain parts of Asia is immediately the most important objective, both intrinsically and because of the threat of Communism.

Technological improvements alone will fall short of our goals. Increased production must be accompanied by a fairer distribution of farm income. Improvements in the use of land can come about most effectively if the tiller knows that the land or a reasonable share of the product of the land will belong to him. Otherwise not all prerequisites will exist for the technical progress envisioned, for instance, by the Point IV Programme, and our political aims will be made more difficult of attainment.

Douglas MacArthur in Japan, Nehru in India, and, more recently, General Chen Cheng of Formosa, have understood the urgency of taking the wind out of the Communist sails in a

(Continued on Page 23)

RUMBLING WAR VEHICLES

Powerful U. S. Army equipment as seen above helped to drive the Northerners out of South Korea.

AMERICAN AID HAS NO STRINGS

Discussions At Pacific Relations Conference

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7 (UPI): The possibility of some sort of Marshal Aid plan or other forms of foreign aid for India and Pakistan came in for a thorough scrutiny in the round table discussions of the Pacific Relations Conference this morning.

The American members vehemently repudiated the common insinuation that American aid had always political strings attached to it. They emphasised that America did not believe in two-bloc theory. America viewed all world problems as essentially one and indivisible. But what they were anxious to guard against was the menace of a totalitarian octopus girdling the globe from end to end which, according to them, was a real menace, though many in the South-Asian countries might consider otherwise.

It was the general feeling that American aid, both Governmental and private, would have been available in India and Pakistan if the undercurrent of tension and uncertainty prevailing there had not raised serious doubts as to the possibility of their misuse. The fear of ultimate socialisation of all big industries had also kept back foreign, particularly American, capital from coming to the a.. of these countries.

Another cause for the American capital being shy to enter into these markets was the economic legislations of these countries since 1947 which, according to American members, were not very encouraging.

P.T.I. adds:—

Fears were expressed by the Indian and Pakistan delegates that with the American Aid pressure might be brought on the two countries that indigenous capital be given the same status as in the USA and that pressure might be brought on foreign policy.

The Indian and Pakistan delegates made it clear that their countries were determined to remain out of the two power blocs or any defensive arrangement which might involve them against the U S S R.

In the Group Committee discussing countries in East Asia, a Canadian delegate said that the recognition of Communist China should be carried out on the basis of the fact that Communism was in power. "Why should United Nations lose complete touch with the people of China who may, or may not, become Moscow satellites" he asked.

The Japanese delegate told the meeting that in the event of a war Japan would not remain neutral and would have to be with a power which command a strong naval and air force.

INDO-U. S. BRUSHUP

The meeting concluded with a note of profound disagreement between India and U S delegates on the question of "nature of Communist regime in China".

A U S delegate declared: "Mao-tse-Tung is a puppet of Soviet Russia".

The Indian delegate retorted: "What about Chiang Kai-Shek?". There was also some difference in views between the members of the Indian and U S delegations themselves on this subject.

Late Col. Nayar Figures In U. N. Debate

FLUSHING MEADOW Oct. 7. (PTI-Reuter): The name of Col. Unni Nayar, Indian delegate on the United Nations Commission, who was killed when a land mine blew up in Korea, was mentioned in today's General Assembly debate on Korea.

Mr. Warren Austin, United States, paid tribute to the members of the Commission and said: "They have borne many hardships. They have undergone many disappointments. They have risked their lives and one of them, the Indian military observer, Colonel Nayar, lost his life in the performance of duty."

Concession To Displaced Students

NEW DELHI Oct. 7. (PTI): Displaced students who recently went to Calcutta from Orissa to appear at the special matriculation examination of the Calcutta University would have their railway fares paid by the Government of India.

HALT OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOUTH MOLUCCAS REBELS

U. N. Body's Call To Indonesia

DJAKARTA, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Commission for Indonesia yesterday appealed to the Indonesian Government to halt its military offensive against the rebel South Moluccas Republic.

Indonesian Army, Air Force and Navy units were reported on Tuesday to have surrounded Ambon island, centre of the Moluccas, two hundred miles south of the equator. Proclaimed last April, the Republic was the only area still resisting incorporation in the Central Indonesian State.

Later the Indonesians were reported to have landed assault troops and launched an invasion at several points.

The Commission yesterday asked the government "even at this late stage" further to explore the possibility of a peaceful settlement by accepting the Commission's offer to mediate in the conflict. The appeal was made in a latter handed to Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Roem.

Earlier the Netherlands Government had asked the Commission to "use all means" to end the fighting.

NO USEFUL PURPOSE

The Commission released the text of past correspondence with the Indonesian Government in which the Commission had expressed a wish to achieve a bloodless solution to the problem, and suggested it should go to Ambon in a bid to contact rebel leaders and persuade them to negotiate with the Government.

The Indonesian Government had replied that it felt the Commission's intervention would serve no useful purpose, but on the contrary would constitute and encouragement to the Ambon rebels—because it would create the impression that their case had been brought to international levels".

In yesterday's appeal to Minister Roem, the Commission said it regretted the rejection of its "offer of good offices", acceptance of which might have "opened the way to a peaceful solution"

INDONESIAN ACTION JUSTIFIED

British Paper On Moluccas Revolt

MANCHESTER (England), Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Manchester Guardian yesterday claimed that Indonesia's chief "weakness" was the "shortage" of experienced civil servants.

This liberal paper, discussing some problems confronting Indonesia, supported the action of the government against the "so-called Moluccas Republic" and said "the Indonesian Government need not be ashamed of the action which it is taking. It was intolerable that the demobilised Dutch Indies Army at Amboina should defy its authority and try to prod the local people into a separatist movement."

The Government of the South Moluccas Republic is an army junta. The Indonesian Government sent three successive peace missions to negotiate with it before taking the present action.

But the paper added: "It is a pity that the new government of Dr. Natsir should first come into the international limelight in this unhappy matter".

Dovetailn g Point 4 Into Commonwealth Aid Plan

WASHINGTON, October 7, (P.T.I.-Reuter):— American officials yesterday believed it may be possible to dovetail British Commonwealth sponsored 5,000,000,000 dollar aid plan to South and South-East Asia into America's own "Point Four Programme".

But they are wary of making any firm predictions until they have examined details of the Commonwealth six-year plan.

Mr. Michael Mcdermott. State Department spokesman, said the United States was endeavouring to obtain details of the scheme.

America already has a fund of 35,000,000 dollars for its Point Four Programme of aid to underdeveloped countries part of which could be used in the areas covered by the Commonwealth plan.

In addition, she is spending about 95,000,000 a year on economic aid to South-East Asian countries.

Officials believe there will be at least close collaboration between the two programmes even if they are not eventually joined.

ON 4 U. S. EMPLOYEES SENTENCED

PRAGUE, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): A state court here yesterday sentenced four former employees of the United States Consulate in Prague to prison terms ranging from eleven to fourteen years for offences against the state.

M. Jiri Sykora, former Consulate clerk was sentenced to fourteen years' hard labour and Josef Posser, a former embassy chauffeur was sent to prison for twelve years.

Two former girl clerks, Miss Helena Barthneva and Miss Milena Machackova, both in their twenties, were each sentenced to eleven years.

Leniency Measures For Greek Guerillas

ATHENS, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): A four-point emergency law embodying measures of leniency for arrested guerillas has been signed by a Greek Cabinet Council under Prime Minister, Sophocles Venizelos, and sent to King Paul for ratification.

The Government rejected wider measures recommended by the Parliamentary Justice Committee because of the international situation.

Australian Reds Retarding Steel Production

MELBOURNE, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Labour Minister, Mr. R. E. Holt, said today a Communist-inspired campaign has been launched in Australia to retard steel production. There appeared to be a definite link between sporadic stoppages at Broken Hill coal mine and shipping holdups at the steel port of Newcastle, he said.

The Government must speedily consider corrective action, he added.

AIR MANOEUVRES IN LONDON

1,000 Planes Participating

LONDON, Oct. 7. (PTI-Reuter): Air forces of six nations will contribute more than 1,000 aircraft to exercise "Emperor" starting tomorrow—the biggest air manoeuvres ever held in peace time over Britain.

Atlantic Treaty air chiefs said yesterday new, secret techniques of defence would be used.

The latest British jets will oppose fast-flying American heavy bombers in an effort to settle the argument whether the post war bombers would be enough to penetrate the latest type of air defence.

Trust Committees To Look After D. P.s' Property

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (UPI): Trust Committees are expected to be set up soon in both East and West Bengal to look after the properties left behind by the refugees, who have migrated to the other Bengal.

The Central Ministers of India and Pakistan, Shri C. C. Biswas and Dr. Malik are meeting in Calcutta on October 12 to consider the question.

French India Ban On Export Of Rice

KARAIKAL, Oct. 7 (UPI): The French India Government have prohibited the export of broken rice from Pondicherry and Karaikal.

The government have also imposed controls on the import, storage, movement and sale of this kind of rice, the price of which is to be fixed by the authorities.

VIET MINH MORE ACTIVE

Reason Of French Withdrawal

PARIS, October 7, (PTI-Reuter): Authoritative military sources here said yesterday the regrouping of Franco-Viet Nam forces in the north of Tonking near the Chinese frontier with Indo-China, was proceeding according to plan and nearing completion.

The regrouping had made necessary recent withdrawals from a number of advanced posts.

The sources said that meanwhile renewed Viet Minh activity throughout the republic was continuing to develop.

Basic reason for the withdrawals from forward posts in the difficult mountainous region near the Chinese frontier was the fact that the Viet Minh forces were now no longer simply guerillas and terrorist bands, but had been converted into regularly organised troops, the sources said. They had modern armament and a certain amount of artillery.

French Military Authorities here attribute this "important transformation" of the insurgent forces to (1) improved and accelerated supplies from Communist China and (2) better training methods—probably on Chinese soil.

SPEEDING UP OF AID

They pointed out that "as it is impossible to increase the number of French troops in Indo-China and American arms and supplies have so far not arrived in sufficient quantities" the French command in Indo-China had been obliged to abandon the strategic road leading from Caubang frontier outpost, abandoned on October 4. to China.

Observers here said they expected that a general speeding up of American military supplies to Indo-China would follow the arrival in Saigon of Major General Francis Brink as head of the American Military Mission.

Still more intensification of Viet Minh military action in different parts of Viet Nam was expected by the French General staff. "But there is no serious threat to the Franco—Viet Nam positions as a whole", authorised military sources declared.

GREECE RECOVERING SATISFACTORILY

U.S. Aid Mission Chief's Statement

ATHENS, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Haul Porter, Chief of the American Aid Mission to Greece, last night declared he was "completely satisfied" with economic reconstruction measures adopted by the Greek Government.

Earlier this week Mr. Porter had warned the Government that American aid to Greece might be further reduced—it had already been cut substantially this year—unless the Greek Government "applies measures essential to the reconstruction of a country."

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Bienniel meeting Anandilal Poddar High School 4-30 p.m.

BORIBUNDER TALUKA CONGRESS: Gandhi Jayanti programme, Educational films show, Bazar Gate Tower 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

KHARA TALAO TALUKA CONGRESS: Flag hoisting ceremony Bara Imam Road 9-30 a.m.

E WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE Managing Committee's meeting 8-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIA SANGEETH SABHA Musical concert by Ganakaladara Shri Madura Mani Iyer at South Indian Educational Society's School Hall Matunga 5 p.m.

D WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS: Ordinary meeting Congress House 9 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR: Under the joint auspices of the Hindu Colony and Dadar Congress Panchayats, a public meeting will be held in the premises of the King George English School, 8, 1950 at 5-30 p.m Shri S. K. Patil, President, BPCC and Mayor of Bombay will preside. Films on Mahatmaji's life will be exhibited later

MASKED MEN SNATCH CASH BOX

VIJAYAVADA. Oct. 7 (PTI): A railway official was waylaid at the station yard here and a cash box containing Rs. 4,000 was snatched from him at the point of revolver by two masked men yesterday.

Later when an alarm was raised by the official the police gave chase to the two men and arrested one of them. The arrested person was identified as a railway employee.

G.I.P. Railway Canteen Burgled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The GIP Railway canteen at Bori Bunder was burgled early this morning by some unknown persons.

Property worth Rs. 1,000, including a maund of sugar, ration cards and cash worth Rs. 300 was stolen.

Four arrests were made in this connection by the Bombay Police.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor, Madhya Pradesh, who arrived here yesterday is leaving for Rajkot today to attend the Charka Jayanti Celebrations there tomorrow.

Mr. Pakwasa will return to Bombay tomorrow and will be in the city till October 10 when he leaves for Nagpur.

Telegraph Notification

Overseas Communications Service notify that GLT (Greeting letter telegram) Service to Egypt MELF (Middle East Land Forces) is now no longer available.

Exports Chief Controller's Office

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The office of the Chief Controller of Exports, located at Church Road Hutments New Delhi, will be shifted to Travancore House Hutments, New Delhi, on October 10 1950. The office will remain closed for the public from October 7 to 9 when the actual shifting will take place. Exporters are requested to send their applications and address other correspondence to the new address from 10, 1950

Ewer To Broadcast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. William Ewer, the well-known British author and broadcaster, who is in India, will broadcast a talk entitled "The Political Situation in the United Kingdom" from All India Radio, Bombay, at 9-45 p.m. today.

The talk will be heard on 344 and 41.44 metres.

61 Disputes Settled

CONCILIATION BODY AT WORK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixty-one industrial disputes between employers and the workers were amicably settled through the intervention of Conciliators in Bombay State, during August last, 29 of these settlements being under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

Settlements could not be arrived at in 78 cases, 14 of these being under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Proceedings in 105 other cases ended as in 58 cases the parties did not pursue the matter, in 43 cases the disputes were referred by the representative unions concerned to the arbitration of the Industrial Court under Section 73-A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and in four cases the parties entered into agreements for reference of the disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court under Section 58 (6) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN MALABAR

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 7 (PTI): The trough of low pressure of the Kanara-Konkan coast is concentrating at its southern end where a depression is likely to form soon.

Widespread thundershowers have occurred in Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin. Thundershowers have been local in the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad and Mysore. Scattered thundershowers have also been reported from North Hyderabad, Rayalseema, Tamilnad and coastal Andhra Desa.

Night temperatures continued appreciably above normal over the region extending from the Punjab (1) to Bihar and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar-South Kanara and occur locally in the Konkan, south Deccan (desh) and Mysore. A few showers are also likely in north Deccan (desh), West Hyderabad, west Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. West Madhya Pradesh, Rayalaseema Rainfall may be accompanied by thunder especially in the interior of the Peninsula.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from October 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 76 — — — Ahmedabad nil Ahmednagar — 67 T 1.1 plus 0.1 Allahabad 94 65 0 0 mius 1.1 Ambala 82 61 0 0 minus 0.2 Bangalore 80 66 006 2.7 plus 0.7 Baroda — 66 0 0 minus 0.3 Belgaum 81 66 0 2.6 plus 1.0 Bhopal 92 70 0 0 minus 0.6 Bhuj 93 70 0 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 88 777 0 0.1 minus 0 0 Calcutta 91 73 0 3.6 plus 2.3 Darjiling 65 53 0.1 0.8 minus 1.0 Delhi 93 76 0 0 minus 0.2 Gwalior 91 66 0 6 minus 0.6 Hyderabad (Dn.) 92 72 0.3 .4 minus 0.2 Indore 89 61 0 0.1 minus 0.5 Jubbulpore 93 64 0 0 minus 0.6 Kanpur 95 66 0 0 mius 0.8 Kolhapur 84 71 1.9 2.1 Lucknow 95 68 0 0 minus 0.7 Madras 94 76 0 1.3 minus 0.2 Mahableshwar 71 61 2.3 6.4 plus 3.6 Mussoorie 66 53 0 0 minus 0.8 Mysore 83 50 0 1.1 minus 0.6 Nagpur 95 69 0 0 minus 0.5 Ootacamund 67 53 0 0.3 minus 1.6 Patiala 92 61 0 0 — Patna 91 70 0 0 minus 0.7 Poona 88 70 0.3 1.5 plus 0.2 Rajkot — 70 0 0 minus 0.1 Ranchi 84 64 0 0 minus 0.7 Shillong 74 — — — — — Sholapur 91 70 0.5 0.5 minus 0.5 Simla 66 51 0 0 minus 0.7 Surat 95 73 0 0 minus 0.6.

Cloudy Weather And Rain

BOMBAY, Saturday: Cloudy weather with rains or showers and thundershowers towards the evening was forecast for Bombay city and suburbs during the next 24 hours.

The Santa Cruz Weather Bureau said today that though showers fell in some parts of the city, Santa Cruz or Juhu did not record any rain.

The depression in East Arabian Sea has weakened and lies as a trough off South Konkan, Kanara and North Malabar Coast.

Dr. M. B. Velkar Passes Away

VETERAN CONGRESS WORKER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Doctor Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, a veteran Congressman and a medical practitioner, expired today at 2 p.m.

He was 68 years old.

He was a member of the Bombay Corporation for 18 years. He was also member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Velkar was a disciple of Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. He had the distinction of being a member of the first Satyagraha Committee formed by Gandhiji. Mr. Velkar was a member of the A. I. C. C. from 1917 to 1920. He was also once Vice-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and President of the Bombay Medical Union in 1944. He served as a member the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce. He was the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Special Session in 1918. Mr. Velkar was also the Vice-President of the Democratic Swaraj Party of which Vithalbai Patel was the President. His interests were varied and he took prominent part in the social and political life of the city.

He leaves behind his wife, four sons and a daughter.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR FARM LABOUR

Madras Falls In Line

NEW DELHI October 7 (PTI): The Madras Government have agreed to fix minimum wages for agricultural workers in the state and have informed the Government of India, accordingly, it is learnt.

The other State Governments which have decided to introduce minimum wages for agricultural workers are the Punjab, Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, Coorg and Manipur.

Though it is a Central legislation, its implementation is left to the State Governments. Some major states like Bengal, Bombay, Madyha Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have not so far approved the scheme and are stated to be declined to do so.

The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 provides for the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural workers by March 1950.

IRREGULARLY POSTED BOOK PACKETS

Penalty To Be Enhanced

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (PTI): The post and telegraph department is examining a proposal to enhance the penalty by 20 times in case of irregular posting relating to book packets, it is learnt.

At present book, paper sample and blind literature packets are allowed transmission at concessional rates under certain conditions. Whenever these conditions are infringed penalty equal to deficient postage either at letter or parcel rates is charged.

As a result of the "leninent penalty" imposed quite a number of people, it is stated, take a chance by enclosing private communication in an open envelope marked 'book post'.

With a view to deterring the public from this practice, the department proposes to charge irregularly posted book packets etc. with double the deficiency at letter or parcel rate whichever is less. In the case of book packets it is proposed to levy a penalty upto 20 times the deeficiency.

'Quake Shock Recorded

POONA, Oct. 7 (PTD): An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre.

About 830 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 02 hours 54 (IST) on Saturday.

In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Seismographs at Lund University, South Sweden registered a strong earth tremor with its epicentre 9,800 kilometres (6,089 miles) distant at 4-22 a.m GMT on Thursday.

ON FAST: One Sriramulu Reddy, a prisoner in the Tirupathi sub-jail, is reported to have been on hunger-strike for the last three days as a protest against his re-arrest after his recent release from jail.

Kumaramangalam Re-Arrested

VELLORE, Oct. 7 (PTI): Mohan Kumaramangalam, Communist detenu whose release was directed by the Madras High Court in a habeas corpus petition, was re-arrested under orders from the State Government and put in jail under the Preventive Decention Act.

WANTED MAN GIVES HIMSELF UP

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mohamed alias Mummi Mohamed, against whom a warrant of arrest was pending, in a case of house-breaking and theft in respect of a cloth godown, surrendered to the police this morning.

Producing the accused before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, the police stated that the godown of a cloth merchant situated at Old Hanuman Lane had been broken into and 50 takas of Long Cloth removed sometime ago, by one Natwarlal Nanji. The man had later disposed of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 2,100 to various persons.

The accused was wanted in the case. The magistrate ordered his release on bail.

SHOPS ACT

Ahmedabad Firm's Challenge

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7 (UPI): The legality of section 18 of the Shop Assistants Establishment Act of the Government of Bombay was challenged by a firm in Ahmedabad whose proprietor was prosecuted for keeping open his shop on a day which was announced as a non-working day in a week according the Act.

When the case came up for hearing before the stipendiary first class magistrate, it was argued on behalf of the firm that section 18 of the Act was illegal and ultra vires of the sections 19 and 13 of the Constitution.

According to sec. 19 everybody had a right to do any business, and to compel a businessman to close down his shop on one day meant compelling him to suspend his business activities on that particular day.

Further hearing was adjourned as the issues involved important point of law.

One Maund Of Contraband Opium Seized

GAUHATI, Oct. 7 (UPI): One of the biggest haul of contraband opium was recently made by the Special Excise Officer, Mr. Afzal Ala, who getting secret information of despatch of opium searched a steamer at Silghat in Nawgong district, and recovered one maund of contraband opium from a box belonging to a butler of the steamer.

The butler disclosed that the contraband belonged to a stall keeper and the consignment was being despatched to Lakhimpur. Both the persons were arrested.

Medical Exam. Of Women For Liquor Permits

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arrangements have been made at the Cama and Albless Hospital, Cruickshank Road, Bori Bunder, Bombay, for medical examination of women, in Greater Bombay, for certificates for permits for the possession and use of foreign liquor on ground of health. A special lady medical officer has been entrusted with this work, which will be one between 1-30 and 3-30 p.m. on all working days.

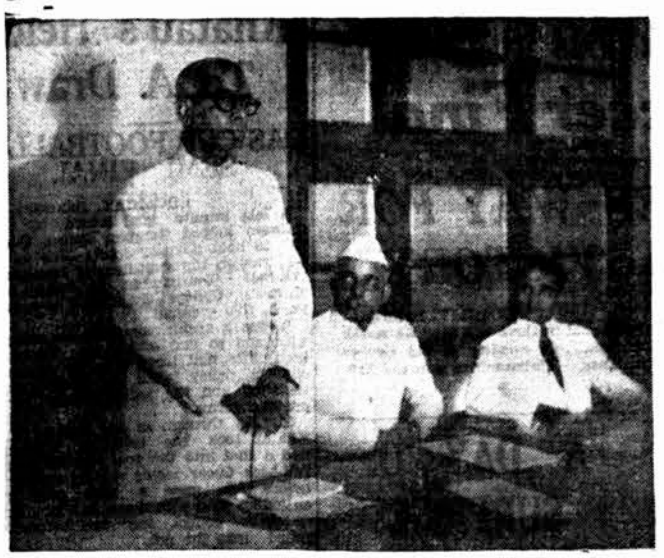
Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picket up 306 cases, arrested 105 persons and seized 75 gallons of illicit liquor, 4,946 gallons of wash and two gallons of spirit, during the week ended September 28.

Working Still Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday: A small working still was seized by the Prohibition Police, early this morning, near the Plaza Cinema. Forty gallons of wash were taken charge of by the police. Laxman Fakira, who was attending to the still was arrested. Inquiries are being made by police for further details.



Mr. G. V. Puranik addressing the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Saturday.

Follow Principles Of Gandhiji

SARDAR PATEL'S APPEAL TO NATION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), October 7. (PTI).

SARDAR Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, said here today that only by fully adhering to the principles laid down by Mahatma Gandhi could the people perpetuate the memory of the Father of the Nation. Memorials only served to recall to the future generation the glory of the man who contributed to the history of the nation.

Sardar Patel was addressing a large gathering of the citizens of Hyderabad this morning after laying the foundation stone of the Gandhi Bhavan, which is to house the headquarters of the Hyderabad State Congress and also provide an auditorium for the ci

was his good fortune, Sardar Patel said that he should be called upon to associate himself with such functions— one in memory of Lokamanya Tilak yesterday and another of Mahatma Gandhi this morning—during his short visit to the state capital.

was his belief that these stones did not really serve to perpetuate the memory of those whom the people revered and honoured. He had seen such monuments and memorials in Delhi which only recalled to his mind the trend of events in the past and the phases of the country's history.

The Ajanta Caves which he visited early this week provided a glimpse into the culture and civilisation in India in the past, Sardar Patel said. People generally believed that it was man who accomplished those mysterious monuments, but they forget that it was the work of God and the man was only a tool.

Sardar Patel referred to the happenings in Hyderabad in recent years. There had been great changes in the last two years. Some people had made great speeches and entertained big hopes. But all of them proved of no avail. Today the situation was different and they had to get on with normal constructive work.

The immortal names of Mahatma Gandhi and Lokamanya Tilak which they wanted to perpetuate should be an inspiration to them, Sardar Patel said.

ACHIEVEMENTS

After the attainment of freedom by India, Government tried and succeeded in freeing other pockets inside the country. In the social field, untouchability still continued in their midst that could not be said to be real freedom. Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to produce their own cloth. It was their duty to produce more foodgrains and cloth to meet the needs of the millions inhabiting the land. In attempting to make the condition of the poor prosperous they need not adopt violent methods.

Mahatma Gandhi had shown them the path of non-violence. For achieving political, economic and social freedom they should make concerted efforts to remove social and economical disabilities if they wanted to do real homage to the Father of the Nation, Sardar Patel said.

He hoped that the Gandhi Bhavan would receive the whole-hearted co-operation of the citizens of Hyderabad and that the sacred name of Mahatma Gandhi would ever remain fresh in their hearts.

Press Report Denied

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 7. (UPI): Contradicting a press report that an expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 has been incurred on account of Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Hyderabad, a press note issued today says "the actual expenditure has yet to be calculated, but however it can safely be stated that it will be nowhere in the region of the figure quoted."

NEED FOR HEALTHY BUSINESS MORALITY

Honesty Pays, Advises Dr. Muranjan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. S. K. MURANJAN, Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, said here today that honesty was the most profitable of all investments, apart from its being good on ethical grounds. He added that honest business relations were the surest and the most stable foundation on which could be erected the structure of a healthy and prosperous economic life.

Dr. Muranjan who was presiding over the annual social function of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, stressed the need for healthy business morality. He befor its own sake was no good. It led nowhere. The end of life was "to live a full and cultured life and the acquired wealth was to be used in that direction.

Dr. Muranjan could not subscribe to the view that Maharashtrians had failed to exhibit any capacity for trade and industry. There were many good technicians and mechanics among them. Besides, they had almost a tradition for holding responsible administrative posts.

ANTI-SOCIAL

The speaker complained that the whole bent of the Indian commercial mind was on the speculative side, rather than on the constructive. Fortunes had been made on speculation of the most antisocial and undesirable character. The necessary pioneering spirit as exhibited by the Parsis in the initial stage of the industrial revolution in India was lacking among other sections of the people. This was highly regretable.

Dr. Muranjan believed that in many ways Maharashtrians could be compared to Scotsmen in England. There was a lack of natural resources in the regions occupied by both these peoples. Both had however an urge for education. He believed that the Maharashtrians with a little more concentration on education could bid fare to produce leaders of industry like the Scotish people. If they did so, there was no reason for them to despair for the future.

Proceeding, Dr. Muranjan called upon the Maharashtrian businessmen to evolve a new economic policy based on the fundamental principle of equilisation of wealth, and incorporating all the latest trends of the industrial world. He felt that the last two global wars had completely changed the shape of the economic world. The days of few living in abundance with "all the depravity that wealth brought with it" and the rest wallowing in misery and squalor had gone for over, and no economic policy without "equalisation of wealth" as its objective was likely to succeed in future.

Twenty White Elephants

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7 (PTI): The U. P. Government maintains thirty elephants in the state at a total annual expenditure of Rs. 84,000 for the Revenue and Forest Departments.

Two of them were purchased by the Government in 1946 at a cost of Rs. 7800.

Discussing this in the U.P. Legislative Assembly yesterday Revenue Minister Mr. Hukum Singh in a written reply said that these elephants were used by the government for transport purposes where means of communication were difficult.

Mr. Gopal Narain Saxena (Peoples Congress) asked: "How many white elephants are there".

Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, replying for the Revenue Minister said: "There are twenty sitting in front of me. (laughter).

Jurisdiction Of Small Cause Courts To Be Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The jurisdiction of the Small Court

The jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts in the mofussil is proposed to be extended to suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

A Bill amending the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the State of Bombay so as to incorporate this decision of the Government has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of October 6.

Under section 15 of the Act the jurisdiction of such courts is limited to Rs. 1,000 only. Recently, on the recommendation of the High Court the pecuniary civil jurisdiction of the civil judges of Junior Division has been increased from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 by the Bombay Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1949.

As a result of this increase in the jurisdiction of civil judges of Junior Division and considerable appreciation in the value of movable property, the High Court has recommended that section 15 of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887, should be amended so as to extend the jurisdiction of the small cause courts in the mofussil to suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

The Bill is intended to give effect to the High Court's recommendation which has been accepted by the Government.

Rs. 10,000 For Bardoloi's Widow

SHILLONG, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Assam Assembly unanimously adopted today a resolution recommending the payment of rupees ten thousand to Mrs. Sarabala Devi, widow of Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, former Chief Minister, as a contribution towards maintenance of her family.

VINDHYA FACES FAMINE THREAT

Plea To Government For Help

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 7 (UPI): Vindhya Pradesh has been threatened with famine owing to the failure of monsoon crops for want of rains. The public have appealed to government to take immediate and effective measures for saving the people from starvation.

They have demanded an imposition of ban on the export of foodgrains from Vindhya Pradesh and for the adoption of suitable measures for creation of foograin reserve at important centres in the state to help the needy persons in time.

Kharif Crops Damaged In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Oct. 7 (PTI): Communications in the flood-affected areas of Amritsar have been restored and the worst-hit villages are now approachable.

While the 'kharif' crops of the flood-affected villages have been damaged, the sowings for 'rabi' are delayed by a fortnight. The high-level tracts are, however, under the plough.

A sum of Rs. 10,75,000 has been sanctioned by the State Government for distribution as taccavi loans to cultivators in the flood-affected area.

LOCUSTS SIGHTED IN N. GUJERAT

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8 (UPI): Large swarms of locusts have been sighted in some of the towns and villages of North Gujarat. In Patan almost all the standing crops are reported to have been destroyed by locusts. Several villages in Sabarkantha District have also been affected by locusts.

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BRITISH COVERED COURT TENNIS

LONDON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The appearance of Jaroslav Drobny, the self-exiled Czech, in the British Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships which begin at the Queen's Club, London, on October nine will give the event its greatest international flavour since the war. Drobny will be competing for the first time, and one aspect of his play which will be watched with interest, will be his service. Normally, Drobny has one of the fastest services in the world and on wooden courts it should be almost untakable. If there are no upsets in form Drobny should oppose Henry Cucket, of France, French Wimbledon champion, in a semi-final of contrasting styles—the Thunderbolt methods of the former Czech against the meticulous accuracy of the 48-year-old Frenchman.

In the other semi-final Jean Borotra another of the Famous French "Musketeers", is likely to meet Geoff Paish, British Davis cup player. They met in the final last year and Borotra won in three straight sets. Though Borotra at 50 would be more than a score of years older than Paish he should again reach the final. But if he clashes with Drobny here the odds will be heavily against his winning the title for the twelfth time. Drobny, has the weight of stroke, an advantage of 23 years and thereby more stamina for a five set match if the exchanges last that long.

Most of Britain's leading players are entered and among other overseas competitors are S. L. R Sawhny of India.

Miss Joan Curry, British Wimbledon cup player, will defend the women's title and her chief challengers are all British.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-15 p.m. Anant F. C. vs. Mahar Panchayat (Georgian Cup).

4-15 p.m. Khatau vs Dockyard "A"; 5-15 p.m. G. B. Police vs. Indian Gymkhana (Junior Rovers Cup).

Cooperage

4-00 p.m. National S/C vs Shree Krishna.

5-15 p.m. Tata vs Wimco (Practice)

Maharashtra Win Zonal Soccer Final

PARAB PAVES WAY FOR A NARROW VICTORY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maharashtra scored a sensational odd goal in three win over Karnatak in the Final of the Zonal Football Tournament, this evening at the Cooperage before a rather disappointing attendance. Maharashtra won the Trophy for the first time.

The game was hotly contested and Maharashtra fully deserved to win as they exerted slightly greater pressure than the Karnatak side. Chiefly instrumental in the Maharashtra victory was their captain Parab who engineered both goals well. He scored the first, but paved the way for the second.

Karnatak were less at home as a team but resorted more on individual performances. Kuppuswamy tried his utmost, but there was not sufficient dash in the goal area to enable any outstanding result.

Mention must here be made of some glaring mistakes that were committed by Referee Gopalan, who supervised the game after a considerable period of absence from the Cooperage. He overlooked some offside decisions, even after the linesman had flagged. Hand ball in the penalty are by Shanker at a critical stage went unnoticed.

The Maharashtra forwards figured well throughout, Parab, Shiva, Laloo, Savant wormed their way well into their opponents area but th dimunitive Tambe was wont to hang on to the ball too long. Spoiling some psomising moves. Shanker, the centre half was prominent, though he sustained a head injury early in the initial half while trying to clear a ball away. Goalkeeper Dattu rendered a very good account of himself.

For the losers, Bhoja their custodian was easily the best player on the field, saving some rather impossible shots. His uncanny anticipation stood him in good stead. Narayan played well in the half line, while forwards Aziz, Kuppuswamy Peter and Santiago were impressive.

Maharashtra attacked first, but Bhoja affected some grand saves from Savant's and Laloo's feet. In the 11th minute Laloo scored from a rebound of the cross-bar after Savant had sent in a stinger. Referee Gopalan disallowed the goal for offside.

Karnatak now took over the attack, but failed to beat Dattu. Kuppuswamy's shots were collected and turned innocuous easily. In the 22nd minute of play Parab sent in one of his usual first timers of pass from Tambe that had Bhoja beaten neck and crop to give Maharashtra the lead.

It was only in the 8th minute of the second period that Karnatak drew level through Santiago, who headed in a pass from Aziz, the right inner.

A few minutes before the end Parab sent in a grand goalmouth centre which Shiva just managed to tip into goal to give Maharashtra the all important lead.

Mrs. Brand distributed the trophies to the teams.

The following were the teams:—

MAHARASHTRA:— Dattu; Gulab Singh, Shivram; Salvi, Shanker Raval, Sawant, Tambe, Laloo, Shiva, Parab.

KARNATAK:— Bhoja; Sunder, Puthran; Narayan, Nagappa, Francis; Santiago, Das, Aziz,, Kuppuswamy Peter.

Referee:— P. S. Gopalan.

Football At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD Oct. 7. (PTI).

Indian Air Force, Ambala entered the semi-final of the All-India Patu Majumdar Memorial Football Tournament today defeating Ex-Alumni Club, Kanchrapara in the replay by one goal to nil.

The winning goal was scored in the seventeenth minute of the first half by right-out Laxman of Bhagat Singh.

A DAY OF SURPRISES

Dadar Parsi Gymkhana Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two more major surprises were in store for Table Tennis enthusiasts at the Dadar Parsi Gymkhana Tournament this evening when the mens singles event past its fourth round stage.

Second seeded Venkataraman, last year's runner up succumbed to Mr. Shinde in three games. 21-19, 21-17, 21-14. Then Amrdiwalla was beaten in the fourth round by V. Ranganath 21-10, 21-9, 21-19.

D. Solomon beat A Subbarao 21-11, 15-21, 15-21, 21-19, 21-17.

S. B. Jog, Ezekiel and N. S. Bangera won their fourth round matches. Ezekiel accounted for B. Abraham in four games, while Bangera accounted for Panjri in five games. Jog disposed of P. D. Hillo quite easily.

"PLAY THE GAME" SAYS DR. KATJU

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7. (PTI).

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, said here today that it was beyond human ingenuity to divide two Bengals. Though administratively and politically different, the peoples of both parts were culturally one.

The Governor was addressing a gathering at the East Bengal Club tent on the maidan assembled there to honour the club's football players. An interesting programme of music, dance and comic skits was gone through.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji, who also attended was presented with a purse of Rs. 1001 for the East Bengal Refugee Relief Fund and Dr. Katju was presented with Rs. 501 for the Assam Earth Quake Relief.

Addressing the players, Dr. Katju hoped that the team spirit of the club would pervade their lives and inspire both parts of Bengal.

"It is immaterial who wins or loses so long as we play the game" the Governor said.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerji hoped that the players would play the game and not hit their opponents below tehe belt.

TOASTMASTER WINS DERBY

Racing In Australia

MORPHETTVILLE, S Australia, Oct. 7 ((PTI-Reuter): Toastmaster (great legend Chameuse) today won the 1,000 sterling South Australia Derby here beating Beecason by a head with Star Monarch threequarters of a length behind in third place.

All carried 8 st 10 lb and Toastmaster was a seven to four on favourite, Beecason starting at seven to wto and Star Monarch at five to one.

There were five runners and the withdrawal of Helioson, due to a leg injury, robbed the race of its interest.

The field dawdled for several furlongs and the issue became a battle of tactics, with Toastmasters Bulldog finish over the last half mile, after a pace which did not suit him, getting him the verdict.

The time of 2 minutes 46 seconds for the one and half miles was the slowest for forty-one years.

S. Dodd, who rode the winner, has won the race three times in the last four years.

Khatau's Held To A Draw

DAS CUP FOOTBALL SEMI FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A last minute goal scored by I. Baliram helped Rainbow Sports Club "A" to hold Khatau Sports Club to a 1-1 draw in the semi-final of Das Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

It was a keenly contested encounter with end to end exchanges. Though both sides had their share of scoring chances, they failed to make any headway and the teams crossed over on level terms.

Midway through in the second half Khatau took the lead V. D'Souza had a shot into the goal and Rainbow full-back Oscar seeing a rival attacker before him, gave a back pass to custodian Rao who dived full lent but failed to collect the ball before it rolled into the net.

A minute before the final whistle Baliram restored equality for Rainbow Straight from the kick off Bona failed to score the winning goal for Rainbow by shooting wide.

Earlier, scoring two goals in each half Asbestos Cement defeated Little Pioneers "A" who failed to reply in the same competition. James (2) Sakaram and Aboobaker were responsible for the score.

No Play At Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was no play today in the Commonwealth-President Cricontrol XI match at the Stadium. The incessant drizzle that kept up till late in the afternoon rendered the pitch too damp for the game to be resumed.

KING GEORGE VI STAKES

Cagire II Wins By Four Lengths

ASCOT, Berkshire, Oct. 7 PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Evan's Williang's, Cagire II won the King George Six Stakes run over two miles here today. Baron G De Waldner's Fast Fox was second and Mr. A. B. Mc Maughton's Beau Sire third.

BETTING: four to one (favourite) Cagire. Nine to two fast fox. Eight to one Beau Sire.

Won by four lengths with one and a half lengths separating second and third.

SOUTHERN COMMAND IN THE LEAD

Adhikari's All Round Performance

POONA, Oct. 7. (PTI.

The Southern Command was well set for an innings victory over the Western Command in the first semi-final of the Inter-Services Cricket Tournament today.

A grand unbeaten innings of 224 by the test player Hemu Adhikari, helped the Southern Command to this strong position and to declare at 427 when only half of their side had batted. Adhikari was well assisted by Dittia who carried his bat for an unbeaten 74. Another useful contribution was that of Choudhary who scored 63.

The Western Command going in to bat facing the huge total, failed to put up a struggle and their first innings came to close with only 146 on board. They found Adhikari as deadly with the ball as with the bat. Adhikari took five of their wickets conceding only 26 runs in 130 overs. Lt. Ranbirsingh took three of the remaining five wickets for 17 runs.

Following on the Western Command had scored 17 runs for the loss of three wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7 (PTI):

Usmania Football Club, Delhi, moved in the next round of the Indian Football Challenge Shield Tournament today defeating Friends Club Murshidabad, by two goals to nil.

M. C. C. Bound For Australia

Members of the M.C.C. Team facing a battery of cameras on board the Stratheden at Tilbury before their departure for Australia. From Denis Compton second from left, are Simpson, Bailey, Dewes, Sheppard, Warr, Hutton, Brown, Close, Bedser, McIntyre and Evans.

MCC TOUR PROGRAMME IN AUSTRALIA & N. ZEALAND

SYDNEY: The M.C.C. team, now on it sway to Australia is due to reach Freemantle on October 9 and will have the first match of the tour five days later.

The toruing team's itinerary is as follows:

October 14:—vs Western Australia, at Northam.

October 16 and 17:—vs. Western Australia Colts at Perth.

October 20 to 24:—vs. Western Australia at Perth.

October 27 to 31:—vs. South Australia, at Adelaide.

November 3 to 8:—vs. Victoria at Melbourne (no play on November 7).

November 10 to 14:—New South Wales at Sydney.

November 17 and 18:—vs. New South Wales Country, at Newcastle.

November 20 and 21:—vs New South Wales Country, at Lismore.

November 24 to 28:—vs. Queensland, at Brisbane.

DECEMBER 1 to 7:—FIRST TEST MATCH, at Brisbane.

December 8 and 9:—vs. Queensland, at Toowoomba.

December 12 to 13:—vs. Southern Districts of New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, at Canberra.

December 15 to 19:—vs. An Australian Eleven at Sydney.

DECEMBER 22 to 29:—SECOND TEST MATCH, at Melbourne no play on (Christmas Day).

December 30 to January 3:—vs. New South Wales at Sydney.

JANUARY 5 to 11: THIRD TEST MATCH, at Sydney.

January 13 to 16:—vs. Tasmania, at Hobart.

January 19 to 23:—vs. Combined Team, at Launcestou.

January 24 and 25:—vs. South Australian Country, at Renmark.

January 27 to 31:—vs. South Australia at Adelaide.

FEBRUARY 3 to 8:—FOURTH TEST MATCH, at Adelaide.

February 10 to 14:—vs. Victoria, at Melbourne.

February 16 and 17:—vs. Victorian Country, at Geelong.

February 19 and 20:—vs. Victorian Country's Districts at Euroa.

FEBRUARY 23 AND ONWARDS: FIFTH TEST MATCH at Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND

March 6 to 8:—vs. Auckland, at Auckland.

March 10 to 13:—vs. Otago at Dunedin.

MARCH 17 to 21:—FIRST TEST MATCH at Christchurch.

MARCH 24 TO 28:—SECOND TEST MATCH at Wellington.

PAK SOCCER SIDE IN INDIA

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7. (PTI).

A Pakistan team Soomro Sports Club Karachi—playing fonr the first time in this state, defeated E. I. Railway in an exhibition match by one goal to nil this evening.

SAHA DOES IT AGAIN

CALCUTTA, October 7 (PTI).

Arati Saha set up another All-India record today, the final day of the State Swimming Championships, by improving upon her own timing in one hundred metres breast stroke. Her new timing was 1 minute 43-3/5 seconds as against 1 minute 45 seconds attained in 1949.

The following were the results.

MENS EVENTS

1,500 METRES FREE STYLE: Bimalhunder 1, Santosh Bhattacharji 2, Sambhu Saha 3. time: 22 minutes 58-1/5 seconds.

100 METRES FREE STYLE: Sachin Nag 1, Bimal Chuner 2, Sambhu Saha 3. Time 1 minute 5-3/5 seconds.

400 METRES FREE STYLE: Bimil Chunder 1, Santosh Bhattacharji 2, Brojen Das 3. time 5 mts. 35 seconds

WOMENS EVENTS

200 METRES FREE STYLE: Arati Saha 1, Mina Saha 2. time 3 minutes 34-3/5 seconds.

100 METRES BREAST STROKE: Arati Saha 1, Gita Seal 2, Jharna Bhar 3. time 1 minute 43-3/5 seconds (new record).

Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal presided and gave away the prizes.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND

Belfast (Northern Ireland), October 7 (PTI-Reuter). England today beat Ireland by four goals to one in the first home International Soccer Match here.

Belfast Northern Ireland Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): England today won the first home soccer international of the season here, defeating Ireland by four goals to one after leading 1-0 at half time.

A crowd of 50,000 at Windsor Park watched England, in ideal conditions, clinch the game in the second half after the Irish defence had hung on tenaciously up to the interval.

While stubborn defence by the Irish halves and backs broke up the cultured football of England in the first half, England never impressed as a good side.

Before the interval Stanley Matthews was left without an opportunity to show his wizardy. England's forwards played too close, and the Irish goalkeeper Kelly, had an easy time.

Wilf Mannion tried his best to put punch into the attack, but was not given much scope by Mcmichael, the Irish left back, and it was Bobby Langton Bolton outside left who spearheaded the attack.

Jockey Club Of Pakistan

Aga Khan Donates Trophy

KARACHI, Oct. 7 (PTI)

His Highness the Aga Khan has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Jockey Club of Pakistan for a cup to be known as Jockey Club of Pakistan Inauguration Cup.

Races for the cup, it is stated, will be run year after year, and the first meet will be held in Karachi on December 3, which is expected to be attended by the Aga Khan himself.

Jockey Club officials told PTI today they had not yet decided whether the cup should be of gold or silver but final decision was expected to be taken soon.

The Jockey Club of Pakistan was formed on September 8 following an agreement between the Karachi Race Club and the Pakistan Turf Club of Lahore.

The Pakistan Jockey Club has since been recognised by the Jockey Club of England as "recognised Turf Club of Pakistan."

LUCKNOW DRAWS WITH ALIGARH

ALIGARH, October 6 (PTI).

In the Inter-University Football Tournament the match between Lucknow and Aligarh ended in a draw today.

Independent Heroes

MEERUT, Oct. 7. (PTI).

In the semi-finals of the Independent Football Tournament the Osmania Club, Delhi, defeated the Ordinance Headquarters by three goals to nil.

The Indian National Club, Delhi defeated E. M. Workshop by three goals to nil.

Final will be played on October 14 on the Indian Gymkhaa ground.

TRIAL OF CZECH SPIES CONTINUES

Admission By Two Accused

LONDON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The trial continued yesterday according to a Polish news agency report, of leaders of an alleged secret Polish organisation said to have supplied State and military secrets to British, American and other diplomatic missions. The report said that during yesterday's hearing evidence was given on an alleged plan of the organisation — known as W I N — to seize power in Poland and confront the advancing Red army with a fait accompli in the last days of the war.

One of the accused, named Lazarowicz, was reported to have told the court that certain battalions of the so-called home army were to pretend to link up with the Soviet Army while the rest of the organisation remained in hiding.

Previously another of the accused, Koral Camiel, mentioned the name of an American Colonel Pashley with whom he said he had been in contact, the report added.

Colonel Pashley, the accused was reported to have said, was a member of the United States Military Mission to Poland and had told him as early as 1946 that there was no possibility of an understanding between the capitalist and socialist camps.

Manimukhtar Project Sanctioned

MADRAS, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Madras Cabinet has sanctioned the Manimuthar Irrigation project which will irrigate 20,000 acres additionally in five taluks of Tennevelly district.

Estimated to cost of Rs. 398 lakhs, the project is for the construction of a reservior across the Manimukthar river, a tributary of Tambarapani river, in the district.

The State Government floated a loan of Rs. one crore in the district for financing the project. The loan was over-subscribed by a few lakhs and the Reserve Bank had made over the entire proceeds to the Madras Government for financing the project.

Italian road accidents killed 3,000 and injured 35,000 last year, according to figures issued in Turin Thursday night. Even higher casualty figures for 1950 were expected with the extra Holy Year traffic.

RTC WITH CEYLON WELCOMED

Mr. Giri's View

MADRAS, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): India's High Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. V. V. Giri, welcomed the suggestion of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce for a round table conference between representatives of India and Ceylon in a talk with the press.

Mr. Giri told the PTI, "I appreciate the suggestion made by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce for the convening of a round table conference to discuss outstanding questions between India and Ceylon, regarding ceylonisation of employment, exchange control regulations and immigration and emigration.

"If such talks take place between the representatives of both the countries, much of the misunderstanding between them can be removed. I am personally sure that the Government of India would support such a proposal if there is any likelihood of response from the Ceylon side."

Mr. Giri is relinquishing his office from November 15, but a successor has not yet been chosen. Mr. Giri's term expired in July, but he has agreed to stay on till November 15 at the request of the Government of India.

CITY ARCHITECTS FOR CEYLON

Annual Study Tour

BOMBAY, Saturday: Students and Staff (35 members) of the Architectural Section, Sir J. J. School of Art, will be leaving Bombay on Tuesday next for Ceylon on an Annual Tour which forms part of the vacation work at this School. The Excursion party is headed by Professor S. S. Reuben, the head of the Architectural Section.

The Architectural Section of the School of Art, has been conducting Annual Study Tours to various places of architectural and archaeological interest in India for the last 25 years during which period most of the regions in India have been explored. This year it is proposed to conduct the Study Tour to Ceylon outside the limits of India in order to explore other regions.

Ceylon alone, of all known Buddhist countries, contains a complete series of Buddhist monuments extending from the time of Asoka to the present day. The ancient cities of Anuradhapura and Pollannaruwa would be the main venues of our Research. The party will also visit Kandy, Sigiriya, Nuwera Eliya and particularly the University site at Peredeniya.

The party will be away for 2 weeks and two planes have been reserved for the occasion from Madras to Colombo.

Ceylon Moors And Muslims Unite

COLOMBO (PTI): Political leaders of the 40,004 Moors and Muslims in Ceylon have now decided to bury the hatchet and work as one body for the welfare of the community.

For several years these two groups, although professing the same religion, have been working as two distinct political entities.

The decision to amalgamate into one body was endorsed at a conference of Muslim members of parliament and senators.

Sir Mohamed Macan Markar who presided stressed that it was in the interests of the two groups to present a united front in all problems concerning their welfare.

Yarn For Handlooms

AHMEDABAD Oct. 7 (PTI): The Ministry of Industry and Supply has informed the weaving factories of Ahmedabad that the export of yarn of thirty and lower counts had been stopped and the medium and coarse yarn spun from 66,000 bales of American cotton was supplied to handlooms at concession rates.

The Ministry's communication was in response to an S.O.S. from the factories, which were faced with the prospect of closure owing to yarn shortage, urging Government to import foreign yarn.

U.N. ASSEMBLY GIVES 'GO AHEAD' TO MACARTHUR

Order For Crossing 38th Parallel

NORTH KOREANS TO BE PURSUED IN THEIR HOMELAND

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 7, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly tonight gave Gen. Douglas MacArthur the "Go Ahead" for crossing the 38th Parallel in pursuit of North Korean forces.

This was the effect of an Eight-Power resolution passed by 47 votes to 5 with seven absten tions.

Only the Soviet Union and its supporters voted against.

The plan, aimed at estaolishing a unified and independent Korea, was embodied in the following re-comendation:—

(1) All appropriate steps to be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea. (Approved by 46 votes to five with seven abstentions).

(2) All constituent Act be taken including the holding of elections under the United Nations auspices for the establishment of a unified independent and democratic Government in Korea (52 for five against, no abstentions).

(3) All elections and representative bodies in North and South Korea to co-operative in restoring peace, holding elections and establishing unified Government (51 for five against and two abstentions.)

(4) That United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea except as necessary to achieve the objects of the plan. (48 to 5: with four abstentions).

(5) That all necessary measures be taken to achieve economic rehabilitation of Korea (54 to nil, with five abstentions).

NEW U. N. COMMISSION

(6) Establishment of a new United Nations Commission in Korea, consisting of Australia, Chile, Holland, Pakistan, the Philipines, Turkey and Thailand. (53 to 4 with one abstention).

The Assembly rejected a Soviet motion for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Voting was 48 to 5 with seven abstentions.

Soviet delegate Jacob Malik, explaining why he vote against the majority plan declared it was "completely unacceptable as it provides for complete occupation of Korean and in no way calls for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict."

India was among the seven nations which abstained from voting on the majority plan.

Mr. B. N. Rau, Indian delegate, told the Assembly his country viewed with gravest misgivings that part of the plan which, he said, authorised if not positively at least by implication — the occupation of North Korea by the United Nations.

The Indian Government feared the result might be to prolong North Korean resistance and even to extend the area of conflict.

INDIA'S OBJECTION

Mr. Rau said there was a great deal in the resolution with which India was in full agreement.

"Confining myself to its operative part, our main difference is with regard to the recommendation which now appears in Clause (D) which runs that the United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea otherwise than so far as necessary for achieving the objectives specified before", Hr. Rau said.

"Whatever may be the strict technical interpretation of this clause, it has been widely regarded as authorising, if not positively, at least by implication, the United Nations forces to enter North Korea and to remain there until the unification of Korea has been completed and stability achieved.

"If such is the intention of the resolution, and there is a widespread impression that it is, then the resolution authorises the United Nations forces not only to cross the thirty-eight parallel but to remain in north Korea for a somewhat indefinite period of time, because no one knows how long unification may take". he said.

The other six countries which abstained on the majority plan were Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and Lebnon.

FORMOSA ON U. N. AGENDA

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 7 (PTI): The United Nations General Assembly, against strong Chinese Nationalist and Russian objections, today voted to place the question of Formosa's future on its agenda.

By a vote of 42 to seven, with eight abstentions, the Assembly approved inclusion of the item, originally proposed by the United States, and sent it to the Political Committee for full debate.

STALIN WILLING TO MEET TRUMAN?

LONDON Oct. 7 (UPI): Stalin wants to a conference with Presidents Truman and he has passed hints to Washington that he would be prepared for a meeting in Ajaska, a British newspaper reported today.

Hindustan Aircraft Strike Called Off

BANGALORE, October 7 (PTI): The strike in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory here was called off today and workers will return to work from Monday, tomorrow being holiday.

The decision to call off the strike was reached today at the emptoyees' general body meeting here.

Bonus Award On Monday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A full bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal will deliver its judgment on the Bombay textile bonus case at 10 a.m. on October 9, it was officially announced here today.

The appeal, filed against the award of two months' wages as bonus granted to the city textile workers by the Bombay Industrial Tribunal on July 8, was heard by the tribunal from August 10. The court had also heard the case of the INTUC affiliated Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh for enhancement of the bonus.

FOUR MORE MILLS START WORKING

Further Improvement In City Strike Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Further improvement in the textile strike situation in Bombay was noticed today, with four additional mills starting work", says a press communique issued by the Director of Publicity tonight.

In all, 26 mills were working today, with a complement of 27,892 workers, during the two shifts. Thirteen mills were working fully and equal number partially

ONE ARREST

One person was arrested for being in possession of a knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's ban on carriage of lethal weapons.

The Mill Masdoor Sabha's version, however, was that 58 mills remained closed and three woollen mills had also closed down.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia will address the strikers tomorrow at the maidan opposite Bandra Cinema Bandra at 5-30 p. m.

Loss In Output

With speculation rife on the eve of the Appellate Tribunal's Textile Bonus Award expected to be out on Monday, it has now been roughly calculated, that by Monday morning the strikers will have lost in wages as much as Rs. 3,36,00,000 and the nation will have lost in production 225 million yards of cloth.

PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, paid a visit to the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence during his current visit to Simla.
Photo shows Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Director, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, explaining to the President the plan of work being done by the Section.

SARDAR'S TIP TO MUSLIMS

They Must Realise Duties As Citizens Of Secular State

HYDERABAD DECCAN October 7.

SARDAR Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, in a public address here this evening re-stated the role of Muslims of the Indian Union and the determination of the Government of India to root out the anti-social and violent elements in the disturbed areas of Hyderabad.

The Indian Muslims, the Deputy Prime Minister said, should explain to their brethren in Kashmir the advantages of joining the Indian Union. They (Indian Muslims) should realise that they were citizens of a secular democracy, enjoying equal rights an dequal opportunities, and as such identify themselves with the policies of the state.

The Communists in India, Sardar Patel said, were bringing death and destruction to innocent persons in the name an ideology and damning the name of "Communism". The Indian Communists were entirely different from those of other countries, particularly Russia. They believed they could follow the example of their comrades in China, but they were wrong. The beating, killing and looting of innocent people in various parts of the State was unheard of in any part of the world.

The Deputy Prime Minister believed that some of the policemen and officers of the old regime were hand in glove with the Communists in the State.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

Sardar Patel said that the Hyderabad Corporation Bill submitted by the State Cabinet was awaiting the assent of the Indian President. There would be elections to the civic bodies of Hyderabad and Secunderabad as soon as the measure came into force.

In a reference to the escape of Mir Laik Ali, Sardar Patel said that the attitude of the Muslims of Hyderabad was not very much different from that of some of the Hindus in the country who distributed sweets after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The Muslims should have expressed their spontaneous disapproval of the escape.

About 100,000 people had gathered at the historic Fateh Maidan to hear the Deputy Prime Minister, who spoke in clear Hindustani for 60 minutes in pindrop silence.

CIVIC ADDRESS

The Deputy Prime Minister was presented with a joint civic address by the Hyderabad and Secunderabad municipalities enclosed in an artistic silver casket. The Hyderabad State Hindi Prachar Sabha also presented an address to the Sardar.

The civic address was read by Mrs. Prem Gupta, member of the Hyderabad Municipality.

The meeting was organised by the Hyderabad State Congress and the President Mr. D. G. Bindu, presided.

AICC TO MEET IN DECEMBER

NEW DELHI, October 7 (UPI): A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is expected to be held sometime during the last week of December or first week of January next to make necessary changes in the Congress constitution as per Nasik Congress resolution.

700 Reds Arrested In Assam

IMPHAL, Oct. 7 (UPI): According to official reports the Manipur police, assisted by members of the Manipur and Assam Rifles, in their drive against Communist-menace in the State, have arrested during the last two weeks about 700 persons and recovered huge quantities of contraband arms and ammunitions, including 228 British rifles, ten guns, tommy guns etc and 6,117 live cartridges.

THE AGHA KHAN: The Agha Khan, spiritual head of the Ismailia community, is expected to visit Karachi late on November or early in December for a three-day stay.

Petrol To Be Derationed

AHMEDABAD, October 7.

Petrol will be shortly derationed in all parts of the country, according to a communication received by the Gujarat of Commerce from the Ministry of Transport Government of India, in reply to its demand for derationing petrol Ahmedabad. "It is difficult to reach a separate decision in respect of Ahmedabad" the Ministry's communication stated.

VOLUNTARY CUTS IN EXPENDITURE

Ministries Submit Plans

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (PTI): A Finance Ministry press note issued today on the progress of the Governments economy drive says:

"In connection with the economy drive launched by the Government of India about a month back proposals for voluntary cuts in expenditure have been received from a large number of ministries. Replies are due from only three ministries where the preliminary work for collection of information from a large number of attached and subordinate offices is heavy, necessitating longer time in the framing of proposal.

The detailed scrutiny of expenditure which the ministries have to make in connection with the present economy drive is somewhat different from the scrutiny usually exercised periodically, and, therefore, requires extra care and involves heavy work.

The proposals for voluntary reduction of expenditure received from the ministries are now under examination in the Ministry of Finance. When the suggestions from all ministries have been scrutinised a clear picture would emerge as to the possible lines on which economy is to be effected."

GANDHI JAYANTI AT RAJGHAT

NEW DELHI October 7. (PTI): Gandhi Jayanti, according to Vikrama calender, will be celebrated here on October 8 at Rajghat, the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee announced today.

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad will praticipate in the function which will begin at 7 a.m. tomorrow. There will be prayers, Gita recitation, Bhajan and flower offerings.

10,000 FAMILIES HOMELESS

Flood Havoc In Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): More than 10,000 families have lost their homes in huge floods which have swept over central Luzon after this week's typhoon, according to the Philippine Red Cross today.

The Red Cross has been flying in food and relief supplies in army helicopters to villages isolated by the floods, Dr. Lanzon, Executive Manager of the Organisation, said today.

The swollen Pampanga Aiver has burst the dykes in many plaes. Some of the worst breaches occurred yesterdya. Many places have been completely cut off as the swirling currents in the flood water have prevented Filipino rowing canoes from getting to them.

The flooded areas include some of the most important rice producing land in the islands.

Viet Minh Attacks Decreasing

SAIGON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Viet Minh guerillas' attacks on French outposts on the rugged Vietnam-China border were decreasing, the French Army reported today.

A spokesman said there was no question of a guerilla "general offensive".

Elsewhere in Indo-China the French forces were clearing out pockets of Viet Minh resistance, the spokesman added.

ADMIT BULGARIAN MUSLIMS

Note To Turkey

SOFIA, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Bulgaria yesterday renewed her request to the Turkish Government to give "immediate and unconditional admittance to Bulgarian Muslims of Turkish origin, anxious to emigrate to Turkey.

The request was made in a note handed to the Turkish legation here. It called for a reduction "to the barest minimum" of all paperwork connected with the emigration of Bulgarian Muslims, and emphasised that the number of would be emigrants was considerable.

Americans Within Sight Of 38th Parallel

NORTH KOREAN CONVOYS HEADING FOR WEST COAST PORT

TOKYO, Oct. 7, (PTI-Reuter).

SPEARHEADS of the American First Cavalry Division today drove within two miles of the 38th Parallel to capture the important town of Kaesong, northmost point yet reached on the western flank of the Korean north-south frontier.

Kaesong, 40 miles from Seoul on the main highway north to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, fell after the American troops had crossed the Imjin River last natural barrier between Gen. MacArthur's forces and Northern Korea.

The American Fifth Air Force reporting this today, said that on the other side of the frontier North Korean forces were concentrating their main defences on the west coast, opposite the American advance.

Quoting pilots' reports, an Air Force Communique said about 85 per cent of the North Korean convoys observed today, appeared travelling south along Pyongyang roads.

Several North Korean convoys were spotted just north of Pyongyang, along the forty-mile stretch of highway linking the North Korean capital with Sinanju west cost port which is geographically the logical place for Gen. MacArthur to throw in another amphibious landing.

A landing at Sinanju would take Pyongyang defences from behind while the main United Nations forces could wheel across the 38th Parallel from the South once the order for a North Korean land offensive was given.

It appeared today that the United Nations forces north and south of the frontier were poised for a big push as the Communists called on their last reserves to man defence positions.

In the eastern sector, South Korean forces continued their advance northward from the frontier against little opposition.

DRIVE ON WONSAN

Forward elements of the third South Korean Division moving up the east coast were early today reported within 25 miles of the North Korean naval base of Wonsan.

They reached this point after occupying Tangchow in strength in their northward push from Chagjon.

On their left the South Korean Capital Division reached Songhjon, above the parallel north of Chungchon, while the Sixth South Korean Division was linking up with it after crossing the parallel to reach Hwachon.

The Eighth South Korean Division also moved over the north-south border further west in the Tonduchon area.

A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said today that North Koreans and South Koreans were intermingled on the east coast roads "all heading in the same direction."

The northern forces in the area were still attempting to flee northwards and had not managed to provide much resistance.

RED RESISTANCE

Nearly 1,000 Communist soldiers were reported holding out in five large pockets in the Taejon area and further south.

The spokesman confirmed that the railway from the southern supply port of Pusan to Seoul had been reopened, though sniping and patrol clashes were still going on.

Although some of the troops were moved by air to Kimpo, near Seoul, the Headquarters spokes-

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NO SOVIET HAND IN IT

TAEGU, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations forces have found no evidence that Soviet Russia has taken an active part in North Korean operations south of the 38th Parallel.

Senior American Intelligence officers said today that reports and rumours of such participation has not been confirmed.

Buyers Plump For Pound Sterling

LONDON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The prestige of the pound sterling at a low ebb before devaluation last September — has risen on the world's money markets, and many financiers abroad are buying sterling in the belief that it will be revalued.

Press Trust of India reports from Paris, Brussels, Geneva, The Hague and New York today confirmed an increasing demand for sterling based on the assumption that its actual market value is beginning to outstrip the official exchange rate.

Stop Press

VISHINSKY WARNS

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 7 (PTI): On the eve of its taking a final decision on the future of Korea, Mr. Andrei Vishinsky warned the General Assembly that its programme was "not a programme of peace" and that it would fail in its objective, cables Mr. D. P. Wagle, PTI staff correspondent at U. N. headquarters.

Speaking of the eight-power resolution, the Soviet Foreign Minister said: "We are told that this is a realistic programme. No, gentlemen, this is a profound error. This programme will clash—it cannot fail to clash—with real hurdles and obstacles which will make it impossible to implement."

TURKEY ELECTED

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Lebanon today withdrew from the deadlocked election race with Turkey for a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. Turkey was then formally elected to fill the Middle Eastern seat on the Council, beginning next January.

BRAZIL ELECTIONS

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 6 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Getulio Vargas, for fifteen years virtual dictator of Brazil, was today practically assured of resuming the Presidency after his deposition in 1945.

PAK-AFGHAN RELATIONS WORSEN

Liaquat Ali's Statement In Karachi Parliament

KARACHI, Oct. 7, (PTI).

MR. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, today declared in Pakistan Parliament that there had been no improvement in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, but on the other hand they had grown worse.

The Pakistan Prime Minister who was replying to a short notice question said: "The tone of the Government controlled Afghan Radio and press, which was already violent and vituperative has steadily become worse and now they are openly concentrating on incitement and war-mongering. The climax of this organised campaign of calumny and black-mail was reached on the occasion of the Jashan celebration in Kabul in August last, when the King of Afghanistan and the Prime Minister, among others, flouted all diplomatic conventions and made anti-Pakistan speeches. So-called "Pakhtoonistan" flags were hoisted at the stadium where the Jashan celebrations took place and the Afghan Air Force dropped anti-Pakistan leaflets.

The Prime Minister said: "Having

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Pakhtoons Set Up Government

KARACHI UNEASY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (UPI): A provisional government of south Pakhtoonistan has been formed under the leadership of Khan Mohammed Ayub Khan, President of the Anjeman-e-Watan, in Baluchistan with headquarters at Tobah, according to a Bakhtar News Agency message received here today.

The Bakhtar special correspondent at Tobah reports that the establishment of the Pakhtoonistan Government at Tobah has greatly perturbed the Pakistan Government at Karachi.

CITY FACES B. E. S. T. TRANSPORT STRIKE

Trouble Over Arrears Of Collection

BOMBAY Saturday.

TRANSPORT services of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking may be completely paralysed tomorrow as inquiries made late tonight showed that the workers in other depots including drivers have joined the lighting strike of the 3,000 traffic men at the Dadar Depot this afternoon.

The cause of this sudden strike which brought to a standstill all transport services beyond Lalbaug is stated to be the "unwarranted and sudden" deductions from the salaries of the conductors, who showed shortages in the remittances of the fares collected.

So far the conductors were allowed a deficit of Rs. 5 in their collections of the fares. This sum was deducted from their pay but any deficit which exceeded this amount had to be paid with a fine of annas four per rupee. The management, it was stated, did not recover any deductions for the past four to five months.

When today, which is the pay day for the conductors, the men went for thir salaries the management without any previous notice or warning effected the recovery of the accumulated deficits in a lump sum.

Many conductors it is stated, received less than a rupee against their pay and some had even "outstandings" shown in the pay-roll to be recovered from their next month's salary.

The conductors are stated to have made a plea to the management to recover the deficits in instalments, which was, however turned down.

BUS STRANDED

Later the bus drivers also joined the striking conductors and scores of B.E.S.T. buses were left stranded on the streets, as the drivers were stated to have refused to take the vehicles to the depots. Officers of the Undertaking themsives took the buses to the nearest depots.

The tram conductors also, later in the evening joined the strike, as they started that like the bus conductors, they too were in a similar predicament. Their pay day falls on October 10, when heavy cuts from their salaries against deficit arrears in fares collections are likely to be effected.

PEACE MOVE FAILS

Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy, the General Manager of the B.E.S.T. Undertaking, personally tried to persuade the conductors at the Dadar Depot to give up the strike but without success.

At 5 in the evening the management, it was learnt, announced that deductions would be limited to a sum of Rs. 24 only.

However, the workers were in no mood to accept this offer and struck to their demand of "deductions in instalments".

By about six in the evening bus depots at Tardeo, Bombay Central and Byculla were reported to have struck work in sympathy with the strikers. B.E.S.T. Workshops were also state to have downed tools. Only

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FIVE NUFFIELD FELLOWSHIPS

Training In U.K.

NAGPUR, Oct. 7 (UPI): The Nuffield Foundation, with the object of advancing the interests of India as a whole and further strengthening the academic ties between India and the United Kingdom has, it is learnt here, decided to make available to India five travelling fellowships for the year 1951-52. An Advisory Committee in India has been appointed by the Foundation to adivse them on the administration of the scheme.

It has been decided to award the fellowships for the year 1951-52 in medical sciences, natural sciences, and in social sciences subjects. The purpose of the fellowships is to enable Indian graduates of outstanding ability to gain experience and training in the United Kingdom in their chosen fields, and to make contact with scholars working in these fields, with a view to the fellows equipping themselves to take up senior posts in research and teaching in India.

A fellowship will normally be tenable for one year, but in exceptional cases may be extended for a further period of a few monthly by the trustees and after consultation with the Foundation Advisory Committee in India. It is estimated that the total value of an award (exclusive of travelling expreses) will be at the rate ranging from £770 to £890 a year (sterling), according to individual circumstance.

A fellow will be expected to resume residence in India on the completion of the fellowship.

M.P.C.C. Executive

POONA, Oct. 7 (PTI): Mr. B. S. Hirey, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee announced today the new Executive of the Provincial Committee, which will consist of 17 members, including the President and the two secretaries, who were elected at the last general meeting of the MPCC.

The members announced today include Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes, Mr. Yeshwantrao Chavan, Mr D. K. Kunte and Mr. S. T More all Parliamentary Secretaries, and Shrimati Shantabai Santalwadkar from Ahmednagar

Russo-Persian Trade Pact Imminent

TEHERAN, Oct. 7. (PTI-Reuter): Signature of a big trade pact between Persia and the Soviet Union was today reported imminent here after seven weeks of secret talks.

Though officials would not disclose the terms, usually reliable sources said both parties had agreed quantities and prices and were anxious to start business at once. Soviet railway wagons were reported arrived at the Persian border and already unloading the first consignment of sugar.

London Bullion

LONDON October 6.

Silver spot and forward .... closed
Gold bars fine per ounce, ... closed.

London Exchanges

T.T. London on New York 2.7987 to 2.8012 India 1/5.94 to 1/6.06 New York on India closed.

DISCOUNT: Bank bills three months 11/16 per cent, six months 7/8 per cent. LONDON METALS: Closed. London Silver also closed. Castorseeds Bombay unquoted groundnuts Indian £77, linseed Calcutta £71 quoted, all c and f terms per ton.

T.T. New York on London previous closing, ... 2.79-7/8 to 2.80-1/8.

Stock Exchanges

NEW YORK October 7: Stock Exchange opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 35-1/2, General Motors 54, U. S. Steel Common 41, U. S. Steel Preference 149-1/2.

London October 7: Stock exchange closed today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Previous Closing	40.78
Today's Opening	40.81
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	40.79
Difference	+1

PAK-AFGHAN RELATIONS WORSEN

Continued from Page 16)

utterly failed to suborn the loyalty of our tribesmen, the Government of Afghanistan has become desperate and has started to organise raids into our territory by Afghan tribesmen and elements of the Afghan Army.

The Pakistan frontier has been violated on a number of occasions. "In one incident Afghan tribesmen who had collected on the other side of the border opened fire at our Militia killing one N.C.O. and wounding two other ranks, and committed further violation of the frontier before they were expelled. Our protest, demanding an apology and compensation, is still pending with the Afghan Government.

Referring to the recent reported raid, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: "Information was received on the night of September 30 that a large Afghan Lashkar consisting of Afghan regulars and tribesmen, armed with machine-guns and artillery, had crossed our border in Dobandi area about 30 miles north-east of Chaman, their first objective being the Quetta-Chaman railway in Khojak area. The Lashkar was reported to be under the command of Brig. Ghafoor Khan, who formerly commanded Afghan troops in the Spin-Boldak area. The enemy Lashkar has been dispersed and driven beyond our border by the civil and armed forces and the Pakistan Army. A strong protest has been lodged with the Afghan Government."

ANY EXPEDITION?

Asked by a member if he would consider the desirability of sending an expeditionary force to Afghanistan to punish its rulers, the Pakistan Prime Minister said there was nothing more henous to his mind than that Muslims should shed blood of brother Muslims. He assured the house that he would, however, never allow this consideration to stand if the sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan was at any time endangered.

AFGHANS DID NOT ATTACK PAKISTAN

"False Propaganda"

FLUSHING MEADOW, October 7 (PTI-Reuter): Reports that Afghan troops had carried out an attack against Pakistan territory were denied here yesterday by Mr. Hamid Aziz leader of the Afghanistan delegation to the United Nations.

Mr. Aziz, who is Afghan Minister in Washington said in a press statement:

"The news of Afghanistan troops attack against Pakistan territory, which has been reported by London and Karachi, is without foundation. Afghan troops have not attacked Pakistan territory.

"The freedom-loving people of Pakhtoonistan are demanding their independence. Pakistan is attacking them and wants to put falsely the blame on them and spread this false news.

Armed Pakistanis Raid Indian Village

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7. (PTI): Three persons armed with rifles believed to be members of the Pakistan police force, crossed into the village of Atulapur in the border district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal and forcibly carried away a quantity of jute on October 5, according to information received in authoritative circles here today.

The intruders, it is understood, had come from the Pakistan village of Rasulpur within police station Fulbari in East Dinajpur.

GROSS BREACH OF AGREEMENT

British Protest Against Soviet Action In Austria

LONDON, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Britain today accused Russia of "a gross breach" of agreement by interfering with the free movement of Austrian police during strikes earlier this week.

In a note handed to the Australian Foreign Minister, Dr. Karl Bruber Lord Henderson, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, strongly supported the Australian view that Soviet action during the strike was a gross breach of the Austrian control agreement of 1946.

In a protest to the Allied Council on Thursday, the Austrian Government alleged that the Soviet occupation authorities had hindered the Austrian police in their zone in dealing with demonstrators.

Dr. Gruber, who reached London yesterday from Vienna, is on his way to New York to meet members of delegations to the United Nations Assembly.

PHILIPPINE FEARS RED RAIDS

Police Alerted

MANILA, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Philippine Government authorities expected large-scale raids by Hukbalahap (Communist) guerillas on Luzon island this week-end, according to a late edition of the Philippine Herald a Government journal.

"The entire Philippine constabulary commands and outposts in Luzon were altered today to ward of any attack from outlaw groups which the military intelligence earlier reported in preparation", the newspaper said.

MADRAS Oct. 7. (PTI): The Madras Council (Upper House), which met here this afternoon after a month's interval defeated an independent member's motion proposing the state government's dissociation from the government of India's basic food plan.

Austerity For 15 Years

ASOKA MEHTA MAKES A PREDICTION

KANPUR, October 7 (PTI): Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, addressing a press conference here today refuted the popular belief that the Bombay strike was sponsored by a few who were hankering after cheap publicity and power.

Mr. Mehta, who arrived here this morning for Lucknow to attend the State conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, said that the strike by 200,000 textile workers of Bombay for 55 days would remain a memorable event in the industrial history of this country. The strikers were fighting for some of their fundamental demands involving the basic rights of workers and no amount of propaganda could keep them on strike for such a long duration.

Referring to the general economic conditions in the country, Mr. Mehta said that there was all around gloom, disillusionment and frustration because the nervous system in the country's body politic had completely broken down and there was stagnation and vaccum. He, however, expressed satisfaction that popular initiative was again coming back and people were realising that they should not depend for the solution of their problems on governmental machinery alone

CHARGE AGAINST CAPITALISTS

Replying to a question on capital formation, Mr. Mehta said that it was impossible for the capital formation. He said that in the war years i.e.; 1939-45, the capitalists had made 900 per cent profits in the textile industry alone. It was, therefore, natural that they should resist all demands for narrowing down their margin of profit.

The next ten to fifteen years were full to austerity and had work and to enable the people to make that much of sacrifice. "A climate of absolute economic security and social equalities must prevail", he said.

One Mile In Four Years

INDORE, Oct. 6 (UPI): A letter which was posted here on 18th March 1946, for local delivery has been delivered to the addressee now exactly after 4 years, six months and sixteen days of its posting.

The distance covered by the letter in this long period was one mile and five furlongs, to be exact.

The cover was delivered to the addressee with an enclosing letter from the Superintendent of Poets of Malwa Division, apologising to the addressee for the "delay" in the delivery of the cover to him. He states that the cover was lying unnoticed by mistake in a postal bag all these years.

TRAIN ROBBERY NEAR NAIROBI

3 Indians Held For Questioning

NAIROBI, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Three Indians were being held for questioning last night following a 25,000 sterling train robbery near here on Thursday.

Police yesterday recovered the money intact on a piece of waste land.

The theft was discovered after the African guard of the train was found bound and gagged on the floor of his van.

He alleged that "three armed Indians" entered the van between stations and took the money, in African currency. It was being conveyed in strong boxes from the National Bank of India, Nairobi, to the Kisumu branch.

2 Lakhs Compensation For Kashmir Rail Accident

AMBALA, Oct. 7, (PTI): A sum of Rs. two lakhs thirteen thousand has so far been disbursed to 200 relations, dependents or other claimants of the victims of the Kashmir Mail Accident which occurred near Sirhind in January last. Sixty-nine passengers were killed in the mishap and about forty others injured.

Mr. R. S. Randhawa, Secretary, Law Department PEPSU, who has been appointed by the Government of India as Claims Commissioner in an interview said that out of 92 claims filed by different people 64 had been disposed of.

The rest of the claims are expected to be dealt with in a month's time

Goods Train Derails: No Damage

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 7 (UPI): The engine and nine wagons of an Up-goods train completely derailed at about 5-23 a.m. today while the goods train was entering Bhalavni station on the south-east section of the GIP Railway, according to an official press communique issued by the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Sholapur. There was luckily no death or injury.

The through communication was not interrupted. Clearing operations have been taken in hand.

P.N.E.C. EXECUTIVE'S DISCUSSIONS

KARACHI Oct. 7 (PTI): The Standing Committee of the Pakistan Newspaper Editor's Conference at its second day's session here today discused the working of the joint Indo-Pakistan Press Committee.

The PNEC President Mr. M A. Rashidi, who is also Chairman of the Joint Committee, placed before the meeting a brief review of the working of the pact arrived at between the PNEC and the AINEC in Delhi last May

The meeting also discused the working of Pakistan Public Safety Measures in relations to the press in Pakistan

The Standing Committee is scheduled to meet again tomorrow.

SUPPRESSION OF VIEWS BAD

Tandon's Appeal To Journalists

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Congress President, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon advised the working journalists here today "not to suppress free expression of their views for the sake of monetary gain."

"You should be bold enough to refuse any domination of proprietors of newspapers over your writings. If you are unable to pull on with them it is better to bid them goodbye rather than till your conscience", he said.

The Congress President was speaking at a reception given in his honour by the Allahabad Journalists Association.

"I look upon journalists as teachers, they are in a sense the purveyors of political knowledge. Therefore, the journalists should be looked after and respected, he said

Later the management of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Amrita Patrika" held a reception in their office premises in honour of Mr. Tandon.

State Muslims Harassed

STORY Of AZAD KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, Oct. 7, (UPI): The inside story of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the Pakistan-held Azad Kashmir is revealed by the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference held at Rawalikote (Pakistan-held part of Poonch) in a pamphlet entitled "Murder of Democracy in Azad Kashmir", which has just been published.

Describing Chaudhuri Abbas as the supreme head of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government and his clique as self-styled leaders, "who have by their unconstitutional acts brought the Muslim Conference to the verge of collapse", the pamphlet says:

"After his entry into Pakistan Chaudhuri Abbas had shown seeds of provincialism in the ranks of the State Muslims. The State Muslims in Azad areas and Pakistan were being harassed to such an extent that thousands of them regularly crossed over to the Indian side. To pave the way for his dictators, Abbas had classed all veterans and honest workers as Mirzais, a sect to which his whole family belongs. Subsidies and funds received from Pakistan for purposes of administration and that refugee relief were being spent on subversive activities and in maintaining the goonda elements"

Morarji's Advice To Villagers

POONA, Oct. 7 (PTI). The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, advised the villagers of Konchapuri, near Poona, today to take active interest and share in the work of rejuvenating the village.

They should also organise, he said, village defence parties to protect themselves from anti-social elements.

The Home Minister was participating in the Village Improvement Week that is being observed in the state from October 2.

Mr. Desai said that Mahatma Gandhi was no more with them. But he had left a message which it was their duty to translate into practice and help build an ideal nation. He congratulated the villagers on giving a new look to their village by constructing approach roads, digging wells and improving sanitation.

Radhakrishnan For London

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Ambassador, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, accompanied by his son, flew this morning to Prague 'en route' to London. In the capacity of a professor, Dr. Radhakrishnan will deliver a series of lectures at the Oxford University.

Thereafter the Indian Ambassador will proceed to India to hold usual consultations at New Delhi before returning to Moscow late in December.

KARACHI, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Pakistan Parliament today passed a bill providing for the constitution of the

LAST-MINUTE CALL TO N. KOREANS

"Blitzkreig On Foot" By Southerners

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 6 (PTI-Reuter).

THE President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Nasrollah Entazam, was yesterday expected to make a last-minute appeal to the North Koreans to lay down their arms to prevent further bloodshed.

The appeal was to be broadcast on all United Nations radio networks, including special transmitters in South Korea

On the Chanjon front in North Korea Communist light artillery last night shelled the road in front of the advancing South Korean Third Division on the outskirts of Tongchon, eighteen miles north of the Chanjon.

In a brisk fight Thursday night for Changjon, sixty mile north of the 38th Parallel, the Third Division knocked out a four gun Communist field battery and drove out a Northern delaying force estimated at one battalion.

In the past ten days the Third Division had averaged fourteen miles a day.

When the South Koreans swept through the town before dawn they had captured eleven guns, including one 112 millimetre weapon, six mortor trucks and large quantities of petrol and ammunition.

WITHOUT PAUSE

Without a pause, they marched straight on towards their next objective —Tongchon—where the Communists were expected to fight another delaying action.

The Southerners' casualties were light in the Changjon fighting. This afternoon the narrow road which winds alongside the sleck black rocks of the Diamond Mountain range by the edge of the sea presented the strange wartime sight of a full division marching north in column of route.

Civilian ammunition carriers marched with the troops. American military advisers with the South Koreans described the swift advance as a "blitzkreig on foot".

NAME AGGRESSOR IN KASHMIR

Rangoon Paper's Plea To U. N.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7: In an editorial, "Ending Kashmir Deadlock" the popular Rangoon English daily, "Burman", on October 5 asked the U.N. "to be more realistic and arrive at a solution of the Kashmir issue on the facts it has obtained."

The paper observes that, "Though Sir Owen Dixon's Mission has failed, it has narrowed down the Kashmir issue by naming the aggressor. The wise Owen, though hesitating in the use of the word "aggressor", has been emphatic that the movement of Pakistani Forces into Kashmir was a breach of international law".

In the opinion of the paper, "It was unfortunate that Sir Owen Dixon's predecessors, who came to Kashmir to settle the issue, had complicated matters by either lacking courage to face facts, or they thought the matter was too delicate for unbiassed handling."

NAME AGGRESSOR

The paper observes that "First the aggressor must be named" by the UN and "secondly it will have to agree on a line of action for finding a way out of the impasse."

Referring to Sir Owen Dixon's recommendations, it says that "No doubt Sir Owen's frank and bold naming of the aggressor has offended Pakistani sentiments" and "knowing himself that partition of Kashmir Valley is an unpractical proposition, as both India and Pakistan claim it, we do not understand why he has suggested these."

The paper concludes: "Korea and Kashmir are two tests for the U.N. In the former it has proved to the world that it did not tolerate aggression and injustice, and we are confident that in the Kashmir issue the U.N. will not mark time but focus its full attention on the issue and bring about an early settlement acceptable to both Pakistan and India."

City Faces B.E.S.T. Strike

(Continued from Page 17)

the Colaba Depot kept running to schedule. But it is expected to join the strikers tomorrow.

At meetings held at Dadar and Bombay Central this evening, leaders of the B.E.S.T. Workers Union asked the strikers to peacefully continued the strike till the management conceded their demand. The police, inspite of the ban on meetings and processions, it is stated, did not interfere as the proceedings were conducted in a peaceful manner.

No untoward incidents were reported till late in the night Armed police guarded the B.E.S.T. Depots at Dadar, Tardeo and Byculla while at Khodadad Circle a heavy police force and a tar-gas squad has been posted for any unpleasant emergencies.

The B.E.S.T. management refused to make any comment on the strike situation.

Katju Urges Promotion Of Co-operative Enterprise

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7 (PTI): The West Bengal Governor, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju inaugurating the State Co-operative Conference, declared here today that the surest way to material and moral advancement of the people of India lay through co-operation Dr. R. Ahmed, Minister for Co-operation, presided and the Chief Minister, Dr. B.C. Roy was among the speakers.

The Governor said that the true approach to co-operative enterprise was to induce peasants and artisans in particular areas to join together for improving their economic condition. In order to encourage every single farmer to join the co-operative society in his village, Dr. Katju suggested that Government should declare that it would not grant takavis or subsidies or loans of any kind to individual farmers, but only deal with societies. Villages, which formed such societies should alone be entitled to preferential treatment in the allotment of funds under the grow-more-food schemes.

Dalmia Disapproves Amritsar Ban

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (UPI): Strong disapproval of the excutive orders banning public meetings and processions in Amritsar where a mass rally of refugees was being organised unde under the direction of General Mohan Singh of the Forward Bloc, is expressed by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia in a press statement issued today.

Sethji says: "The ban on public meetings and processions in Amritsar has shocked the public deeply. The District Magistrate's order provides no justification for the ban. Conditions in the city are quite normal. The intensions of the organisers of the mass rally of refugees which I was to address were entirely peaceful.

WHO WILL SUCCEED TRYGVE LIE?

FLUSHING MEADOWS Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council will meet on Monday in private to discuss the post of the United Nations General-Secretary.

Mr. Trygve Lie is due to retire next February and last December he said he would not stand for re-election

SINGAPORE: An Indian shipbreaking firm has bought the 5,700-ton Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company tanker "Mytilus". The vessel will shortly be towed to Bombay for scrap.

ON KOREAN FRONT

(Continued from Page 17)

man said their whereabouts would not be disclosed until the brigade was "in the line."

"Baseball Propaganda"

TOKYO, Oct. 7, (PTI-Reuter): North Korean General Headquarters quoted by Pyongyang radio today labelled as "baseball propaganda" reports of Communist atrocities "broadcast by Tokio radio on October 3 and 4

The Communists claimed that, according to the "Fatherland Frontiers Investigation Committee", it was the American Army, which had been conducting "cruel and inhuman large-scale massacres in peaceful cities and villages of Korea."

Air Strike Against Reds

The American Fifth Air Force communique tonight announced that its close support aircraft today had "aided" the First Cavalry Division in Kansong, an important city on the road from Seoul to Pyongyang., the North Korean capital and two miles south of the 38th Parallel.

Fighter bombers today concentrated their main effort on North Korean railway rolling stock.

They attacked 86 boxx and flat cars. They also destroyed or damaged 60 vehicles on the roads, the communique said.

Several hundred Communists were killed during the day's operations, the Communique added. More than 200 of these were killed in the Yongdong area between Kumchon and Taejon, where an enemy concentration of 2,000 was first observed seeking to escape north earlier today.

Greek Troops For Korea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, (PTI-Reuter): The Greek Embassy announced here last night that the United Nations had accepted a Greek offer of troops for Korea.

The unit would have between 3,00 and 5,000 men in Embassy spokesman said.

EXPEDITING THE ELECTIONS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (UPI). To ensure the holding of the general elections under the new Constitution by April-May 1951, Government are understood to have decided to amend the Representation of the People Act and the rules thereunder in order to facilitate the preliminary publication of the voters' lists before the constituencies are delimited

DIFFICULTY FELT

One difficulty that has been felt regarding the possibility of holding the general elections by May, 1951, is that on account of the delay in delimitation of constituencies the original electoral rolls along with the supplementary rolls, which are now being finalised, could not be published. It is stated that if Government waits until Parliament has finally approved of the constituencies there might not be enough time left for going through the different stages subsequent to preliminary publication of voters' lists and for making the holding of the elections possible by May, 1951

Amendment of the Representation of the People Act is, therefore, considered necessary in order to get over this difficulty. These amendments, it is learnt, will make it possible to publish the rolls thana-wise, sub-division-wise and district-wise.

A date will be fixed provisionally for the publication of the preliminary electoral rolls Recommendations of the Delimitation Committees, received prior to the date fixed, would be acted upon. Where, however, the recommendations are not received in time the rolls will be published thana-wise, sub-division-wise and district-wise as may be found possible.

MINIMUM WAGES: The Madras Government has agreed to fix minimum wages for agricultural workers. Madras is the latest to fall in line with other state governments like Punjab, Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, Coorg and Manipur which have already intimated their approval of the proposal to fix minimum wages for agricultural workers, by the March 1951.

ANTI-CAPITAL AGITATION ENDS

Ousted Peasants To Be Rehabilitated

AMBALA, Oct. 7 (PTI): The six month old Socialist-sponsored anti-capital agitation was formally called off today following a meeting at Circuit House between the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, and the Chief Minister, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, and spokesmen of the ousted peasants of the Gandigarh area. The meeting lasted more than two hours.

At the end of the meeting it was announced that satyagraha against the location of the capital had been called off and the peasants had conceded the principle that the capital would be built on the site already selected.

Government undertook to rehabilitate the ousted peasants, compensate them land for land, housing for houses and to provide building material at control rates.

NINE SAKAIS KILLED

Terrorist Outage In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Oct. 7. (PTI-Reuter): Chinese terrorists bound nine Sakai aboriginals in Perak yesterday and killed them with Parangs (short swords), police reported today.

Two women and two boys who were in the party, were unharmed.

Guerillas and security forces employ Sakais as trackers.

Last year terrorists abducted 36 Sakais from a jungle clearing and killed them

SABOTAGE IN R. A. F. STATION

SINGAPORE, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): An unknown saboteur damaged more than 200 important telephone lines in the Royal Air Force station at Changi near here by cutting cables last night.

Repairs were expected to take twenty hours. Vital services, including the power station, were cut off and messages could be sent only by despatch rider.

MORE JET FIGHTERS FOR MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Jet fighters are to be brought to Malaya to re-equip one Royal Air Force Squadron and will be used in campaign against terrorists, Mr. Aiden Crawley Under-Secretary of State for Air said yesterday. First machine is due next month.

Bharat Airways Service To Singapore

SINGAPORE, Oct. 7 (PTI): An Indian airline extended its wings in regular passenger service eastward to Singapore for the first time today. A D C four skymaster of Bharat Airways did the inaugural flight of that line's Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore service landing 13.25 hours (local time) at Singapore.

Officiating representative of the Government of India in Malaya, Mr. S. Than, told the Press Trust of India on the occasion that this extension of Indian civil aviation was very welcome and would strengthen ties between India and South-East Asia.

Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Malaya, Sirdar Jogindra Singh, said the occasion was most auspicious.

Pak League Executive Discusses Kashmir

KARACHI Oct. 7 (UPI): The Pakistan Muslim League Working Committee last night discussed at length the Kashmir issue and decided to draft a statement of policy on it.

The Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is understood to have signified his willingness to shoulder the responsibility of the League presidentship if called upon to do so by the nation.

Blackmarketeers Will Be Severely Punished

Dinkerrao Desai's Call For Public Support

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WE will take even more drastic action against the blackmarketeers in Bombay City and State than that taken by the Government of Bihar". This was the stern warning given by Bombay's Food Minister Mr. Dinkarrao Desai to Bombay's profiteering fraternity in an interview given to members of the Press at the Civil Secretariat today

Mr. Desai said that though the Governmental machinery was fully functioning and was already in action with regard to the detection of black-marketing crime, he was constrained to say that the public had not whole-heartedly co-operated in making short shrift of blackmarketeers. He appealed to the public to come forward and boldly point out all anti-social elements operating in the city as well as the State

Only then, he said, would it be possible to take action of the type provided in the Essential Supplies Ordinance promulgated by the Centre. Without public co-operation no amount of Governmental action would succeed in eradicating the evil

Uttering a severe warning to the anti-social section of society, Mr. Desai said that the Government would not merely arrest black-marketeers, but begin with jailing them as under the Ordinance, State Governments had been empowered to intern anyone indulging in black marketing, hoarding and profiteering even before such offenders were put up for trial.

It was further indicated by the Minister that though it was not very proper to publicly parade such elements, as was done in Bihar, though he realised very well that it had a deterrant effect, in Bombay, however, the Government would wait till the highest tribunal adjudged an offender guilty, and then if that judicial body permitted, he would not hesitate to march such offenders in a public procession. Guilt, however, had to be proved before such drastic measures were taken.

FOOD DEFICIT

The Minister said that the general food situation in the State had become more difficult owing to the late rains. The present deficit was 2,50,000 tons of cereals which could be only made good by the Centre. The Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, had just returned from Delhi and had placed before the Government of India's Food Department the precise food position in the State.

The Government of Bombay would not give up its efforts in bringing home to the Central authorities the need to give Bombay adequate quantum of cereals to wipe off its large deficit, Mr. Desai stated.

About the sugar position, the Minister said that he was not yet sure whether Bombay could expect a "sweeter Dewali" as promised by Mr. Munshi, the Central Food Minister. If Mr. Munshi gave Bombay more sugar, then Mr. Desai would certainly see that Bombay man had a "sweeter Dewali."

The Government's expectation of unearthing 50,000 ghost ration cards had not yet materialised, as they had succeeded in only detecting very few bogus cards. The attempt, however, had not been given up and every effort was being made to get hold of every single bogus card, the Minister said.

GRAIN MERCHANT ARRESTED

MOTIHARI, Oct. 7 (PTI): A leading grain merchant was arrested here under the Essential Supplies Temporary Powers Act on a charge of possessing large stocks of food grains unaccounted for in his stock register.

He was later released on bail by the Sub-Divisional Officer.

More Punishment For Prohibition Offenders

MADRAS, Oct. 7, (PTI): Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, Prohibition Minister said in the Assembly today that the Madras Government was considering a proposal to enhance the punishment for certain prohibition offences.

He said a draft bill embodying the proposal was being prepared and would be introduced in the Assembly probably at the next session.

Mr. M. A. Salam (Independent) asked whether the Madras Prohibition Act would be suitably amended in the light of the judgment of the Bombay High Court, now that the Bombay Government had decided not to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Minister said some people had filed suits in the Madras High Court questioning the validity of the Prohibition Act. The State Government would await the judgment of the High Court before amending the act.

Bihar Drive Against Blackmarketing

PATNA, Oct. 7 (UPI): In furtherance of the Bihar Government's determined drive to put down hoarding and profiteering in cloth with a strong hand, shops of cloth importers, whole-salers and retailers are being raided by officials of the police and supply departments thoughout the State, to unearth the hoarded stocks and rope-in the black-marketeers. Shops which are closed are being sealed and armed guards posted there.

POLISHING SHOES FOR ASSAM FUND

SURAT, Oct. 7 (PTI): Twenty-one students here have offered to work as footwear polishers in the municipal garden tomorrow (Sunday) evening to collect funds for Assam relief work.

The Surat Vidhyarthi Sangh has suggested to its members "manual labour to enrich the Assam Relief Fund."

Assam 'Quake Fund

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (PTI): Contributions so far to the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund collected by wives of senior civil and military officers of the Government of India at the invitation of Mrs. Indira Gandhi total overs Rs. 36,350.

ELECTION OF KOTE TO BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Tribunal Set Up To Hear Petition

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (PTI): The Election Commission has set up a three man election tribunal with Mr. N. J. Wadia retired High Court judge as President to hear the election petition challenging the election of Mr. B. T. Kote to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, according to a Gazette of India notification dated September 27, published today.

The other members of the tribunal are: Mr. A. K. Phadkar and Mr. P. H. Gunjal, retired district judges. The tribunal will it at Ahmednagar.

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT: The total units of electricity generated in the Indian Union during the month of June, 1950, by all the public utility power stations, were more than twice the number of units generated in the same month in 1939 and five per cent more than the units generated in June, 1949.

Assessment Of Income From Property

NEW ORDINANCE PROMULGATED

NEW DELHI, Oct.

AN Ordinance called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, has been promulgated by Government which has the effect of amending Selection 9 of the Indian Income-tax Act.

This Section deals with the computation of income from house property and mentions several items of expenses which may be claimed as deduction.

One of these items which can be claimed as a deduction is any "annual charge not being capital charge" on the property.

ANNUAL CHARGE

The expression "annual charge not being capital charge" was intended to include compulsory annual payments which were charged on the property by a court's decree or other binding settlement but was never intended to include Municipal or other taxes in respect of property.

In fact an amendment moved in the Legislative Assembly for the specific purpose of allowing Municipal tax as a deduction was opposed by Government on principle and thereupon withdrawn.

The Supreme Court of India has, however, recently held that the actual expression used in Section 9 would include municipal taxes as well as the Bombay urban immovable property tax. In order to give effect to what has always been the Government's intention on the point, the Ordinance has been promulgated. It says that the expression "annual charge" shall be deemed never to have included any tax in respect of property. The Ordinance, however, makes it clear that each of the two tax-payers in whose case the Supreme Court gave judgment recently will be allowed the benefit of the Supreme Court's judgment in the assessment for the particular year that was in question.

RELIEF TO TAX-PAYERS

Government have, in this connection, considered DE NOVO the question of allowing, for the future some deduction on account of municipal and other local taxes in respect of property. They have come to the conclusion that a moiety of the aggregate amount of local taxes including municipal taxes in respect of property, subject to a limit of 12½ per cent of the rental value, might be regarded as an occupier's liability, irrespective of the provisions of the particular law under which these local taxes are levied.

When so regarded, the true annual value of a house property for purposes of income-tax would be the actual rent realised, less the occupier's share of liability for local taxes which is actually borne by the landlord. The intention is to give effect to this proposal beginning with the assessment for the next year, 1951-52.

An Amendment Bill to replace the present Ordinance, and to make provision for some deduction for municipal tax as above, in the assessment for 1951-52 and later years would be introduced in Parliament in due course.

SAURASHTRA CLAIMS BOMBAY TOWN

RAJKOT, Oct. 7. (PTI): The Saurashtra Legislative Assembly today passed a resolution urging the readjustment of the border between Bombay and Saurashtra states to include Patdi town in Saurashtra. Patdi, belonging to Bombay State, lies in the Desda Taluka of Saurashtra. Amendments for the transfer of some other towns and villages were ruled out of order as "they were against the content of the original resolution"

STEEL POSITION DETERIORATES

Cut In Allocations

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7. (U.P.): The country's supply position of steel has deteriorated in view of the recent international situation. At a meeting of officials held this week in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, it was revealed that three factors, the steep rise in the price of steel in dollar countries following devaluation, the outbreak of war in Korea and the resultant re-armament programme in U. S. A. and Europe, had combined to make it difficult for India to import the quantity she would have liked to import.

The traditional supply sources of iron and steel to India are U. S. A., the U. K., Cannada and Belgium.

ALLOCATIONS

Based on the supply position, the Conference decided allocations of steel to different States and ministries for the first quarter of 1951.

In view of the importance of the "grow more food" campaign, the agricultural quota was maintained at 70,000 tons. Refugee housing has also been given high priority and the total demand of 18,482 tons, which includes West Bengal's demand of 9,750 tons, is likely to be met. An allocation of 5,000 tons of steel has already been made.

The 50 per cent increase in the basic quotas of states for their non-agricultural quotas allowed since the 3rd quarter of 1950, has been maintained. Quotas for cottage industries and displaced persons allocated for the last quarter of 1950, will also be maintained.

The allocations for all states have been reduced on the basis of the importance of their demands except for those states whose demands are very small e.g., Assam, Delhi, Andamans and Chandernagore. These have been met in full. Demands sponsored by a large number of states in Government housing schemes have also been reduced and a total of 3,805 tons has been allocated against demand of 10,158.

ATLANTIC PACT DEFENCE

Canada To Participate

MONTREAL, Oct. 7 (PTI-Reuter): Canadian Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent, last night gave the first official indication that Canada definitely would send armed forces to Europe as a contribution to Atlantic Pact defence.

Mr. St. Laurent made the declaration in a speech prepared for delivery to the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association.

The Canadian Press News Agency said the speech was interpreted as a strong sign that the Government wanted the army's special force of 10,000 sent to Europe, either as a alternative to Korea or after the Korean war was over.

The Prime Minister added that "before long" Canada and the United States expected to announce co-ordination of their defence production.

Nominations For AINEC President Invited

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (PTI): The central office of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference has invited nominations from members for the office of the President of the Conference for the year 1950-51, the Secretary of the Conference announced today.

The last date for receipt of such nominations is October 16.

The Two-Way Exodus

CALCUTTA, October 7: During the past twenty-four hours 5,442 Hindus and 2,647 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 7,217 Hindus and 2,299 Muslims left, states a press note issued by the Government of West Bengal today.

By air 64 Hindus and 50 Muslims arrived and 65 Hindus and 55 Muslims left.

'Ministers' Case' Adjourned

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 7. (UPI): The Hyderabad ex-Ministers' case which was adjourned to 9th October has been deferred to 16th October, in view of the proceedings in the high court, says an announcement made by the special tribunal today.

AMERICAN MARKETS

MODERATE SELLING IN N.Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Firm On Favourable Business News

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Opening gains were sharply extended on aggressive mill buying of the current crop month and active short covering prior to publication of the government crop forecast on Monday. Scarcity of contracts was intensifying the upturn.

Commission house were also buyers in anticipation of a lower crop estimate and expectation of tight supply situation at the end of the coming season. Prices eventually eased slightly on increased hedges and profittaking with some selling possibly based on belief that the recent advance was too rapid.

Prices eased sharply in the afternoon closing barely steady on increased hedges pressure partly against c.c.c. cotton and profittaking together with a sharp falling off in earlier demands. Some selling was evidently influenced by the easiness of nearby October which reflected scattered liquidation and absence of buying interest. Traders were also inclined to evenup commitments prior to Monday's bureau report. Sales were approximately 350,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATION

	N.Y. Cotton	N. O. Cotton
October	41.00	40.75
December	40.78	40.69
March	40.51	40.38
May	40.18	40.07
Middling Spot	41.90	41.10

N. York Cotton December Highest 41.32 at 10.6, Lowest 40.78 at 15.00 hrs.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Against a background of mostly favourable business news, initial indecision was succeeded by rather well distributed gains mostly ranging to one dollar. Occasional burst of demand featured leading steels, chemicals, motors, rubbers, farm implements, rails and oils. Steels oils and motors paced the industrial average to a new 1950 high as the market generally extended improvement. Final hour gains mostly ranging to two dollars predominated in moderate activity. The session closed firm at or around the day's best.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151 1/4
Amerex Holding	39 3/4
Anaconda Copper	35 3/8
Chase National	37 5/8
Firestone Tyre	74 1/8
General Electric	48 1/8
General Motors	54 1/8
Ingersoll Rand	74
International Nickel	35 5/8
National City Bank	44 3/4
New York Central Rail Road	17
Sinclair Oil	31
Socony Vacuum	23 7/8
Texas Co.	75 1/2
Union Carbide	47
U. S. Smelting	50 3/8

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange was 2,360,000 shares.

The highest and lowest of U. S. Steel trading prices were 40 7/8 and 39 7/8 respectively.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The market continued to display a good undertone and approximately 250,000 ounces were sold at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

Chicago Grains Steady

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.

Grains developed a firmer tone underbuying credited to export dealers against overnight sales of one cargo, each of spring wheat and maize to the United Kingdom and 53,000 tons spring wheat to Holland. Maize was also aided by expectation of sales to Ireland following a C.C.A. grant for that purpose and news from Washington that the 1950 loan rate would be around seven cents bushel above last year.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2.25 1/4
March	2.29 7/8
May	2.29 3/8
July	2.15 7/8

WEEKLY N. Y. COTTON REVIEW

Awaiting Bureau Report

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Cotton futures fluctuated over a wide range this week. Early declines reflected heavier hedges against expanding new crop marketings and commodity credit corporation cotton, favourable Korean developments and the slowing demand for cotton goods. Later, recovery was helped by aggressive trade demand for mill or export business, short covering and new buying on belief that the market was oversold. Prospests for a lower government crop estimate also attracted buying interest but rallies were checked at times by liberal hedges. Far distants came under pressure on the news that all curbs on the 1951 cotton crop would be lifted. However, the setback was shortlived on the realisation that a sizeable crop will be readily absorbed.

The deprtment of agriculture is expected to announce shortly cotton allocations on a country by country basis for the next six months. It is reported that the department is seeking to limite exports to about 3,500,000 bales against nearly 6,000,000 last season. Meantime, in connection with Monday's official crop forecast, traders believe that some reduction from the September estimate of 9,883,000 bales has been discounted. However, should the crop be close to 9,000,000 bales it would be considered bullish even at the present prices.

London Pepper Idle

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The pepper market was idle with prices nominal. Black lampong, October shipment at 12 shilling and white muntok at 18 shillings shipping weight with white sarawak at 17-1|2 shillings delivered weight per pound cif. basis ports Malabar afloat 1,5000 shillings and October 1,425 shillings per hundredweight cif. United Kingdom. Landing of black pepper into London during September totalled 41 tons and deliveries 74 leaving the stock of 112 compared with 121 a year ago. Landings of white were seven tons deliveries six and stock at the end of September three tons compared with the same amount a year ago.

London Copra Steady

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The copra market was steadier on European enquiry and sellers reserve. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight at £96-1|2 bid with sellers indicating £97. Philippines bulk was quoted nominally at 240 dollars both per ton cif. November shipment Ceylon was unoffered.

The cocoanut oil market was dull. Straits in drums at £144, in bulk at £141, Ceylon in drums at £144 and in bulk at £139 all sellers per ton October-November shipment cif. There were no buyers.

Singapore Pepper Quiet

SINGAPORE, Oct. 6.

Pepper was quiet with sellers exgodown prices for black lampong lowered ten dollars to 630 and white muntok by 5 dollars to 970 dollars per picul.

BAIL REFUSED: Three tag cloth merchant of Gaya who were arrested and taken with handcuffs on foot through the crowded streets of the town on Oct. 6, were refused bail by the District Magistrate. They were remanded to the Gaya Central Jail.

Cotton Export Policy

NO DECISION YET

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (UPI): Contrary to earlier expectations, the Government of India is not in a position to announce its policy immediately regarding export of raw cotton for the current year.

The main difficulty, it is authoritatively learnt, is in connection with the assessment of the new crop which, it is stated, cannot be definitely known before the end of this year. The formulation of the export policy of cotton has, therefore, to wait till the end of this year as it would not be wise to announce a policy without having a correct idea of the position of the new crop.

INDIA SELLS MORE TO CEYLON

Piecegoods Export Increased

COLOMBO, Oct. 7 (PTI): India sold more goods to Ceylon during the first half of 1950 than in the same period last year, or the previous.

According to Mr. B. K. Massand, India's Trade Secretary in Ceylon, Indian exports to Ceylon rose to the value of Rs. 82.8 million in January-June 1950, from Rs. 71 millions and 64.5 millions during the equivalent period of 1949 and 1948 respectively.

This position, he said, was specially satisfoctory in view of the fact that the current year had been achieved at a time when total imports into Ceylon had remained more or less static.

The fall had been mainly due to the fact that prices of Indian chillies were not sufficiently competitive, he said.

Cotton piece-goods rank first among the list of Indian merchandise bought by Ceylon, accounting for forty-five per cent of the total exports from India to this country in January|June 1950.

Exports of this item increased from Rs. 22.8 million in January-June 1949 to Rs. 37.3 million in January|June 1950.

Other items which recorded increases are: artificial silk from Rs 0.3 million to Rs. 3.1 million corrianders—Rs. 0.2 million to Rs. 1.5 million, fish dried or salted at Rs. 4.1 million to Rs. 5.4 million, onions—Rs. 2.6 million to Rs. 4.3 million, rubber tyre sand tubes Rs. 0.7 million to Rs. 1.3 million, sheep and goats Rs. 0.9 million to Rs 1.3 million.

India's trade balance excess of exports over imports—stood at Rs. 78.1 million (in her favour) at the end of the first six months of this year as against Rs. 59.8 million in the corresponding period the previous year.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Easy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The market continued easier round all sections and the volume of business was only limited. Following are todays final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 95/15 S Lot, Three per cent loan 1959/61 100/4 S Lot three per cent loan 1963/65 99/14, three per cent loan 1970/75 99/2 S Lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 109/1 S O L.

COALS: Bengal 526/-, Burrakur 13/14, Central India 5/6, Western Bengal 6/12.

JUTES: Nuddea 81/1, Howrah 34/- Reliance 24/6.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. Ordy. 300/-, Jessop and Co. 18/5, Indian Iron 29/6, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/- Textile Machinery 6/10, Steel Corp. 21/3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp 3/4, Consolidated Tin 1/8, M. Indian Copper 2/10, Assam Bengal Cement 7/10 Sone Vallemy Cement 6/5 Bengal Chemical 118/- Calcutta Electric 16/-, Bic 8/11, Jardine Henderson 163/. S Lot, Rontas Industry 5/4, Shree Gopal Paper 11/16, Titaghur Paper 26/14 India General Navgn. 34/8 India Steamship 7/ .

TEAS Sington 4/6, Tezpore 24/8.

COPIES SOLD: About 38 million copies of Stalin's "short history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" have been circulated since its first publication 12 years ago.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN TATA STEELS

Indian Irons Decline But Scindias Improve

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady in today's one hour session and there was limited turnover. Indian Iron Shares again declined and the general feeling is in favour of a further decline in this scrip. Tata Steel Shares moved within a narrow range and cotton Mill Shares ruled steady. There was further active buying in Scindia Shares.

The sudden and sharp decline in Indian Irons has created somewhat bearish sentiment with local market and upturns are likely to attract increased selling pressure. So far the market is not inclined to offer but buyers are losing confidence. The market is awaiting the end of the Mill Strike.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1705/- and improved at Rs. 1712/8. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 329/8. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 29/6 and after declining at Rs. 29/2 steadied at Rs. 29/4. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 21/2 and declined at Rs. 20/14.

Bombay Dyeing Shares were done at Rs. 936/4 and Kohinoors came in business at Rs. 312/-. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 528/12. There was good enquiry for Scindia Shares which advanced at Rs. 14/9. Closing tone of the market was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	938 12
Kohinoor Mills (6) XD	312 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	269 8
Central India Mills (66) XD	247 0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	256 0
Indore	105 10
New Great Eastern (3-2)	158 0
Gokak (12)	240 0
Century Spinning (15)	255 0
India Bleaching (8)	173 0
Swan (20)	328 8
Finlay Mills (15)	255 0
Morarji (4-8)	171 4
Edward	245 0
Meyer (6)	88 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 0
India United Ord.	11 12
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 13
Madhusudan (15)	160 0
Podar (9)	130 0
Khatau (5	170 0
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (16) XD	330 8
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5) XD	1715 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	136 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	169 12
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	521 4
Belapur (9)	273 8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	41 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 10
Premier Construction (4)	118 0
Tata Chemical	13 1
Tata Oil (1)	41 8
Indian Iron (6-12)	29 8
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 1
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 12
India Copper	2 11 6
Wimco (11)	331 10
Alcock (28-2)	311 4
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	160 0
Tata Power (25)	1620 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1447 8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	58 0
Phoenix (6)	115 0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3350 0
Kuria XD	101 4
Colaba (12)	89 0
New City (11)	160 0
Minerva (12)	138 4
Bharucha	4 12
Bradbury	450 0
Bharat (2)	25 12
Mysore Defd. (4)	X.D. 148 12
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26 0
Model Mills (12-8)	159 6
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	590 0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	203 12
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	240 0
Sholapur (200)	3080 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	25 12
Hindustan Mills (40)	X.D.3410 0
Tata Mills (2-6)	51 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
Sasoon Silk (2-10) X.D.	25 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	23 0
Madhusudan 8 (2-8)	33 8
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	256 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	110-15
Ahmedabad New XD	107 4
Surat Electric (5)	136 14
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 1
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 9
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	140 0
Jalgaon	10 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1995 0
Imperial Bank P. (10)	490 0
Central Bank (1-8)	83 0
Central New (1-8)	82 0
Bank of India (4)	180 12
Union (0-5)	7 4
Baroda (2-8)	124 4
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35 0
United Commercial (1-8)	47 4
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	30 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	580 0
New India (2)	66 4
Jupiter (0-12)	12 14
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	40 0
Universal Fire	8 14
B.I.C.	16 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	10 4
RAILWAY SHARES	
C P (1-14) XD	111 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steam (10)	238 12
Bombay Burma New (5)	170 0
Burma (Petrol)	1 9 9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	51 4
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	79 8
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	58 0
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	116 14
Supreme Industries	84 0
Bombay Uganda	65 8
Indian Cement (1937)	24 8
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	175 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	39 0
National Rayon	69 8
Bombay Cycle	34 0
Jost Co.	73 12
Digvijay Cement	70 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (8) XD	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1248-12
Tata Power (7-8)	1348 12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	135 10
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	656 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	268 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	98 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108 12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	133 12
Pre Construction First	101 0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98 0
Amalgamated	118 0
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical	138 12
Walchandnagar	128 4
Jupiter	12 15
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie (first)	92 0
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	41 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	99 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	78 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	101 4
Rubber Planting	
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	3 4
New Victoria Mill	2 0
New Victoria Pref	4 0
Phalton (8)	118 8
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
New Kaisari Hind	325 0
Sajjan Mills	115 0
Osmanshahi	115 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Services	5 4
Air India Tata	65 4
Hind Motor	6 4
India Steam	7 6
Tata Locomotive	95 0
Killick Industries	124 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 182-8 and after improving at Rs. 182-12 quietened at Rs. 182-8. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 182-10 while Ready Bullion was placed at Rs. 182-2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 111-12 and after improving at Rs. 111-14 steadied at Rs. 111-12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 111-14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-12.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	182 2 0
Forward	182 10 0
Ready Gold	111 14 0
Forward	111 12 0

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 6.

KARNAK:—	
November	110.80 + 355
January	111.50 + 400
March	111.90 + 400
May	112.20 + 400
July	112.50 + 400
ASHMOUNI:—	
October	105.85 + 385
December	105.40 + 380
February	105.40 + 340
April	104.50 + 300
June	104.25 + 255

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

120 Ready Japan	7 1 0
150 Ready Japan	7 4 0
120 Ready Italy	6 7 0
'50 Ready Italy	6 8 8
2/40 Staple Oct.	7 7 6

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

The Produce market was steady with slightly improved demand. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh quality	43 0 0
Madras	42 12 0
Bold ready	42 0 0
November	40 6 0
Bold December	38 12 0
Bold January	38 8 0
Oil Bombay Mills	24 0 0
Oil Railway Receipt	23 4 0
Oil October	23 0 0
Oil November	21 11 0
LINSEED	
Bold ready	41 8 0
Ready Satna	40 8 0
October	41 10 0
November	41 11 0
Oil	22 8 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Bold ready	32 8 0
Madras	35 4 0
October	35 6 0
November	35 8 0
Oil First Pressure	20 0 0
Oil Bazar Quality	19 0 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

	Rs. as ps
2-1/3% 1954	98 14 0
2½% 1955	99 12 0
2½% 1961	96 13 0
2½% 1960	99 2 0
2½% 1962	98 13 0
3 per cent 1976	95 8 0
3 per cent 1955 Con.	96 2 0
3% 1961/54	101 1 0
3% 1953/55	101 8 0
3% 1957	101 4 0
3% 1959/61	100 9 0
3% 1963/65	99 11 0
3% 1964	99 10 0
3% 1966/68	99 9 0
3% 1970/75	99 4 0
3½% 1954/59	104 0 0
4% 1960/70	109 4 0
4½% 1955/60	109 12 0
4% 1958/68	112 4 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 per cent Bombay 1962	99 3 0
3 per cent Bombay 1960	99 7 0
2½% U.P. 1961	96 14 0
3½% Madras 1961	98 14 0
3% Bombay 1955	100 12 0
3% Bombay 1958	100 4 0
3 per cent Punjab 1962	102 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1962/58	100 8 0
3% U.P. 1962	100 8 0
3% C.P. 1962	100 8 0
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	100 0 0
3 per cent U.P. 1961/66	99 2 0
MUNICIPAL	
3-1/4 per cent 1977	98 13 0
4 per cent B.P.I.	109 8 0
4 per cent B. Municipality	109 4 0
5 % B. Municipality	113 0 0
6% B. Municipality 1954	112 0 0

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

CLOSING: Calico 285, Ambika 315, Arvind 766, (Defd.) 1,715, New Shorok 548.

Calico opened 285 High 285-4, low 283-12, closed 285. Ambika opened 314, high 316, low 314, closed 315. Arvind opened 769, high 769, low 766, closed 768. (Defd) opened 1,710, high 1,716-8 low 1,702, closed 1,715. New Shorok opened 544, high 548, low 546, closed 548.

Due to Saturday there was limited transaction. Market was steady. It is expected market would improve.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 7

MILLS

Apollo 3
Bharat 25-12
B. Dyeing 933-12 31-4 39-12
C. India 245-8 47-8 47
Century 255
Colaba 89
Elphinstone Ord. 58
Finlay 255
Gokak 240
I. U. Defd 1-12 1-13
I. U. Ord 11-12-6 11-13 11-12
Indore 105 5-10
Khatau 170
Kohinoor 310-12 10-8 12
Mysore 148-12
New Great 158
New Union 23
Podar 130
Sassoon Cotton 25-12
Simplex 255 54 56
Svadeshi 269 68-8 69-8
Tata Mills 50-8 50-12
B. Steam 240
Scindia 14-2 14-7 14-6 14-11 14-10

BANKS

Baroda 124-4
Central 83
Central New 82
Imperial Old 1993-12 95
Imperial New 490
India 181 81-4 80-12
U. Commercial 47-4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 110-15
New 107-4
Andhra 1447-8
Ajmer 10-3 10-1
New India 66-4 65-12 66

STEELS

B Steel 21-4 21-7 20-12 21-1
I. Iron 29-4 29-10 29-2 29-8
Tata Ord 328 29 28-8 30 29-8 30-8
Tata Ord 328 29 29-8 30 29-8 30-8
Tata 2nd Pref 136-12 36

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 311-4
A.C.C. 170 69-4 69-12
Belapur 273 73-8
B. B Old 521-4 18-12 21-4
B. B. New 170
B. B. Petrol 1-9-9
B.I.C. 8-13 8-12
Dharamsey 58
I. Copper 2-12 2-11 2-11-6
P. Construction 117-8 18-4 18
Shivrajpur 41
Tata Chemical 13 13-1
Tata Oil 41-4 41-8
Walchandnagar 175
Wimco 232-8 31-14

SPECIAL

Alembic Chem. Ord 116-14

Army Doctor's Role In Kashmir

IT IS A MAGNIFICENT JOB

Indian Army doctors have had to appear in a new role in Jammu and Kashmir.

When the Indian Army went to the rescue of the State towards the end of 1947 and the raiders began their withdrawal, the retreating hordes left behind them a legacy of filth, stink and squalor that served as the breeding ground for various epidemic diseases which Army doctors were called upon to combat. Moreover, the raiders' depredations converted citizens into refugees, who had to be provided with medical relief. Whatever vestige of sanitary services existed in the territory had come to a standstill, and the villages and towns, are found in unhealthy conditions, presented a dismal appearance, with the outbreak of epidemics imminent everywhere.

The Army Medical Corps immediately rose to the occasion and systematically carried out mass inoculations and vaccinations. Wherever available, drugs and dressings found in the disused civil dispensaries were utilised for the purpose and were supplemented from the Army resources whenever required. A calamity which might have threatened the countryside in Kashmir was thus averted.

Army doctors in Jammu and Kashmir have since been doing a magnificent job of work, looking after the health of our troops as well as of the civilians.

CLINICS FOR CIVILIANS

Even today, nearly three years after the invaders infiltrated into the State, the State Government have not been able to organise their dispensaries adequately for outlying areas. Therefore, the Army Medical Corps, in spite of their own commitments of looking after the health of troops, have had to open several free clinics for the benefit of the civil population. These are functioning at places like Leh, Kargil, Gurais, Gandharbal, Uri, Tungdhar, Mandhar and Rajauri, where civilians flock in thousands to receive medical attention. In addition, medical units, wherever stationed, have instructions to treat civilian labour employed by the Army.

WORK IN JAMMU

Help in the way of supply of vaccine, sera and other urgently needed medicines, which were not easily obtainable, was given on an aid basis. Although actual dispensaries were not universally run in the Jammu province, medical units were directed to give all possible aid.

The protracted siege of the Indian garrison and civilian inhabitants in beleaguered Poonch threw the entire burden of their medical care squarely on Army resources in the shape of medical and surgical aid and supervision and control of sanitary services, and the efficiency with which it was carried out can be judged by the absence of any epidemic.

A high-ranking military officer, who has just completed a survey of the health situation in the State, has expressed the opinion that the infectious diseases of various kinds, which were so common there a couple of years ago, have, thanks to researches by specialist Army doctors, been successfully brought under control. For this, the Kashmiris, will ever remember with gratitude the humanitarian services rendered by the Medical Corps.

The Corps has frequently organised health weeks in the countryside to popularise the importance of hygiene and sanitation.

An Army doctor examining a baby patient in Rajauri (Jammu)

WAY TO LIBERATE ASIA

peasant ocean. MacArthur knew how to do it and did it. A successful land reform under his direction has created in Japan a new, large class of private owner-cultivators, and has rendered rural Japan practically impervious to Communism. Nehru is trying hard to do it. India's needs for technical farm improvements are overwhelming, and Nehru is well aware of it. But he is just as conscious of the urgency for a concurrent land reform programme which will give the Indian peasant an incentive to improvement and a sense of responsibility. Nehru's motivation is economic, social as well as political: "If we don't do it, they will" And "they" are the Communists.

"Farm reform" can become a powerful 'political' instrument. The native governments friendly to us would be more likely to win popular support, and popular support in Asia is "peasant support or nothing." An owner-cultivator, or a reasonably satisfied tenant, would acquire a stake in society. He would guard that society against extremism. Private property would be strengthened where it has been weakest, at the huge base of the social pyramid. The common man of Asia would become a staunch opponent of Communist economics and politics—not necessarily to favour the interests of the United States, but simply because his own interests lay in the same direction.

Not Easy

This is not easy. For Asia, unlike Western and perhaps also Central Europe, lacks almost entirely the traditions, institutions, habits of thought and experiences which are essential to democracy. That indeed is the principal political and psychological reason why Communism is a much greater threat in Asia than in Europe. The natural defenses against Communism that a tradition of individual dignity, the rights of man, and of democracy sets up, in different degrees in various countries, are yet to be created in Asia. We are still to demonstrate in that part of the world that democracy is better and more profitable too. And it is through helping to solve the problem closest to the heart of the peasant that such a demonstration can be made. That is how the rural programme here outlined, if realized at least in its major parts, would bring the Asian people closer to the goals set out by Secretary Acheson.

The need for US material and technical assistance in Far Eastern programmes of agricultural improvement is accepted as an integral part of our policy in Asia. The Point IV Programme is a good example of that. Another instance in the same direction is the economic aid being rendered now to Southeast Asia by ECA. Less widely accepted and often even unrecognized is the necessity to dissuade the recipients of our aid in Asia from allowing narrow institutional interests to stand in the way of a progressive rural policy, through which the maximum economic and political benefits of our technical and financial assistance could be realized.

Whatever we may contribute to Asia's advancement and stability—be it in the form of dollars, of technical guidance, of organisational advice, or of military assistance—our policy and all our diplomatic competence and tact should be actively and sympathetically guided by the knowledge that the foundations of the social structure stand or fall in the countryside, and that the peasant and his interests and aspirations must be in "the centre of the piece." We must make an effort to persuade the more conservative Asian groups that rural reform is essential to their own preservation, as well as in the interest of the peasantry. Provided such basic attitudes are developed, here and in Asia, the United States could begin to supply the mechanisms of reconstruction and effectively employ them.

Solid Basis

A strong, fairly contented peasantry and progressive native forces supporting them provide a more solid base for co-operation with the West, and for the struggle against Communism, than the forces at work in many parts of Asia, to whom the very words "reform", "change", and "concession" partake of the devil. They suffer from myopia, a disease likely to be fatal. The landlords of Szechwan refused to support a mild reform programme even though the Communist armies had already penetrated the gates. In the rest of Asia, too, land lords also may be their own gravediggers, and of their own governments.

In country after country one sees feudal classes bent on maintaining the status quo unsullied. They cannot gain popular support. They neither benefit the rural community, nor have they proved at all effective against Communist penetration. They are the unwitting and unwilling allies of Communism, for they are the creators of the revolutionary situation. It is these and such forces that today hold great, and decisive, power in Asia. Without their consent and support no progressive organization can function.

One of the basic tasks of the United States foreign representatives abroad should be to convince these groups and their governments to follow the example of Tzar Alexander II, who saw in time that his only chance of keeping the throne was to initiate reform. He warned the Russian landowners a hundred years ago that "it was better to begin the abolition of serfdom from 'above' than to wait for it to begin itself from 'below.' He abolished it from above, and the Romanov dynasty retained the throne for another half a century, until Alexander's less-wise grandson lost it.

To many millions let me furnish soil
Though not secure, yet free for active toil.

★

(Continued from Page 10)

STOP EROSION AND SAVE SOIL FERTILITY

Hiroshima and Nagasaki have passed into current literature as exemplifying the destructive ingenuity of man. Few people, however, know of the havoc that is being wrought and the toll nature is taking through the advance of "creeping death"—soil erosion.

Sir Archibald Geikie, a noted geologist, has estimated that each year Ganga washed away 359,000,000 tons of good fertile soil equivalent to 900 sq. miles of land, 1 foot deep and discharges it into the Bay of Bengal. We cannot bring it back. It takes Nature 300 to 1000 years to bring back a single inch of top soil which we sometimes lose through one flood. Sir Harold Glover, a Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, writes that soil erosion is destructively active on about 150,000,000 acres of land. These figures do not take into account the loss of life-giving soil through the destruction of forests. Once vast forests clothed large areas and filtered the rain into the soil. The forests were cut down and now the rain sluices into the rivers, causing disastrous floods. That is not all. As experience in other countries has shown, the eroded soil finds its way into the huge reservoirs choking them with useless silt.

With the action of the rains on the exposed areas, the runoff damages the cultivated lands and because of this, an appreciable portion of our good lands is becoming sub-marginal and a portion of the sub-marginal lands is going out of production. It is estimated that more than a third of the agricultural lands are subject to erosion and millions of acres have been totally lost. In the U.P. for example there are over 25,000 sq. miles of problem soils needing attention. This vast area representing nearly one-fourth of the total area of the State is afflicted in various ways, and needs to be nurtured back to health. It will be necessary to plan carefully the development of such areas.

Important items such as tillage operations, stubble mulch, strip cropping, contour bunding, contour cultivation irrigation, drainage, rotations, tested seed, manures, improved implements, pest control etc., may have to be integrated to maximise food production. Most of these are known to the farmers and can be implemented by them. What is required is a little impetus, the subsidising of land improvements. If this is done, it will be possible to save the most valuable of our resources the soil, and ward off the dangers of "creeping death" which strikes down not only us but our descendants as well.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

INSIDE STORY OF ECONOMY DRIVE

The ghost of bipartisanism was buried during the week. The Prime Minister, speaking at a Press Conference unequivocably declared that there were no groups or parties within his Cabinet. Sardar Patel, speaking at Indore, echoed these sentiments and said that "there are no groups in the Congress, there cannot ever be." Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel are complimentary to each other and they know it. They can supplement each other. One cannot afford to supplant the other. In their unity lies India's strength.

Another ghost was laid low during the week, the ghost of food self-sufficiency by 1951. The three legged race of simultaneous self-sufficiency in food, cotton and jute was regarded a doubtful venture from its very start. As all contracts become voidable by acts of God, so also floods and earthquake have provided an escape clause for the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture will be within its right to re-start the race.

Preparations have been in progress to bury, yet another ghost, the ghost of economy.

Under the dispensation called the economy campaign, it is the poor third division clerks and chaprasies who are offered as sacrificial lambs. The normal pay of a third division clerk is Rs. sixty. He gets a dearness allowance of another forty rupees. The normal salary of a Deputy Minister is Rs. 2,000/- a month. He usually runs through another one thousand a month on travelling and the other perquisites to his status and position. In other words, the paybill of thirty third division clerks is equal to that of one Deputy Minister. Four Deputy Ministers were recently appointed Then again, the campaign for economy is purely confined to India. There is no intention to extend it to, say London. A fleet of at least twelve expensive motor-cars, including a Rolls Royce and almost six hundred employees constitute the High Commissioner's office in London. At the instance of the External Affairs Ministry, its own Additional Secretary made a report on the working of this Office almost two years ago. Report is already out of date. The High Commissioner's Office costs nearly one-third of the entire budget on diplomatic Missions abroad.

Malayan Plan

In contrast to the sketchy six-year Plan of India, submitted to the Commonwealth Conference now in Session in London, the draft plan for the Federation of Malaya is both thorough and detailed one.

The planners had their ears very much to the ground. Here are their objectives:—

1. That, it will be prudent to broaden the basis of Malayan economy.

2. That, the emphasis should be on promoting those types of economic activities, whether primary or industrial, in which Malaya, by reason of its climate soil, geographical situations and technical abilities of its inhabitants is best fitted to engage.

3. That, Malaya should aim at producing more of food that it consumes.

4. That, so far as possible, there should be even development throughout.

5. That such development should be planned to increase and not to diminish the total natural wealth of the country,

6. That in every plan for new development should be embodied a scheme for the training of local staff. This is essential economically as well as politically.

The cost of the six-year plan is fiftyfive million dollars in capital and eighteen million dollars a year in revenue.

The planners have suggested that "it is more prudent to invest capital in a number of small development projects rather than in a few ambitions projects, which are likely to necessitate the expansion of basic facilities on a big scale".

Research, as could be expected, occupies a place of honour in the plan, but unlike India, research includes its application also. In fishery, for instance, plan not only provides for almost completely re-equipping the industry but also that of training fishermen in modern techniques and business methods.

Role Of Forests

Forestry in Malaya has two main functions. First, the maintenance of a sufficient area of Land under forest to prevent erosion, silting and flooding, to maintain water supply and preserve climatic conditions. Second, to ensure to the inhabitants of the country an adequate supply of cheap timber, firewood and other forest products. Silviculture is the foundation and corner-stone of forestry in Malaya; in the broad sense it means the management of forests so that they will give a sustained yield.

So far Mines are concerned, the policy ensures the conservation of minerals and land so that there is no waste of irreplaceable resources.

In December, 1946, a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the nature and the extent of the housing problem in the country and the financial and other measures required for its solution. The final report of this Committee stated the "hard core" of the housing problem to consist "firstly of houses which are inadequate both with regard to accommodation and conveniences and, secondly, of houses which are suitable in themselves but have become a danger to public health due to gross overcrowding. The first group consists mainly of squatter type dwellings which can only be classified as hovels. These have been erected in many of the main towns with little regard to siting or sanitation and constitute a grave threat not only to the health of the occupants, but to whole townships. The second group is composed of structurally sound dwellings which could afford satisfactory accommodation for a reasonable number of people but which have been split into numerous cubicles with consequent serious overcrowding. Both these problems, particularly the later, existed before the Japanese occupation but they have been considerably aggravated by the expansion which has taken place in recent years in the urban population."

The financial investment required to provide urgently needed private accommodation is vast. The sum of dol. 150 million has been quoted—and this is of course exclusive of the amount required to house Government servants. Quite clearly it would be beyond the capacity of Government to finance or administer building operations of this magnitude, and the most useful contribution it can make to the solution of this problem would appear to be by stimulating and facilitating private enterprise in this direction.

The result of these investigations is contained in a recently published White Paper recommending the establishment of a Housing Trust with powers to lease or purchase and hold land and buildings, to build houses, shops and shop-houses, and to sell, lease or let land and buildings. The Trust would be empowered compulsorily to acquire land in accordance with existing law, and to borrow and raise capital or make loans. A further recommendation is that the Trust should be able to require the owners of vacant land in appropriate cases to develop them, or in default to pay a special "Development rate."

In order to employ the funds at its disposal most effectively the Trust would for some while probably confine its activities to the building of small houses and the development of building sites for quick resale, leaving to a later stage the building of houses for letting. The market for small houses and building lots is strictly limited, but even so it will take some time to meet the demand unless the Trust can negotiate short term loans, and thus accelerate its programme. At the later stage, when this demand has been satisfied and the Trust begins to invest in land and buildings with a view to leasing or letting them, a considerable increase of capital will be necessary. In order to raise this capital the principle will have to be accepted that economic rentals are to be charged on Trust properties, i.e., such rentals as would permit payment of interest on the money loaned together with amortisation of the capital.

The income of the Trust will consist of the Development rate already mentioned, the rents on its properties and the profit it will make on the resale of land and houses. The outgoings will be kept as low as possible and in order to do so it is hoped to make use of the services of Local Authorities, which would act as the Trust's agents. All recurrent expenses will be met out of the Trust's income.

As regards the capital required provision has been made for an initial capital grant from Government funds after which the Trust should be able to rely on its own borrowing powers, initially spending to the extent of some dol. 2 million annually.

Unlike the Indian Plan, once again, the Malayan Plan envisages what it would achieve in production in six-year. Here are some of them:—

	.. 1950 tons	1955 tons
Rubber	665,000	750,000
Oil Palm	52,000	63,000
Coccoanut Oil	63,500	66,000
Pine apples cases	500,000	1,750,000
Rice and Paddy	399,000	535,000
Timber	303,000	490,000
Iron	600,000	1,500,000
Coal	400,000	700,000
Copra	128,000	131,000
Palm Kernels	10,500	12,000

I have to refer to Charles Crussard's appointment. It now appears that the staff of the Sibpur College had built their case on hearsay evidence. Firstly, Dr. Sacks had resigned not because he had quarrelled with Dr. Shantisarup Bhatnagar, but because he claimed that his contracted period of three years was too short "to achieve success in building up a Research Organisation" and because he did not get the requisite co-operation from the industry. Secondly, Charles Crussard has been appointed temporarily for four months in order to see whether he would fit into his post of responsibility. Prior to his temporary appointment, the Government of India had consulted Sir Jahangir Ghandy of Tata Sons, Limited. Sir Jahangir in his turn before expressing his views had consulted his French expert, Mr. J. Jaoue, who said that though only of thirtytwo years of age, the Research work and Scientific attainments of Charles Crussard "were in line that may be of special interest for the case India had in mind." These facts, in fairness to Dr. Bhatnagar should be known.

For Shattered Nerves
ENERGON
A New Tonic
Containing Glycerophosphates Iron and Strychnine with Vitamin B Complex and Lecithin.
BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA BOMBAY: KANPUR

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY TO DEVELOP 60 NATIONAL PARKS

POONA, October 7, (PTI).

SIXTY national parks and gardens are to be developed in the Bombay state in the near future. Work on the creation of three of these parks, Parvati Hills in Poona, Elephanta Islands near Bombay and Maleka Sahaban at Ahmedabad will start shortly.

This information was given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today by the Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher moving a bill to make provision for national parks in the state of Bombay.

Mr. Kher said thousands of workers, students and others were taking advantage of the first national park established in the state at Kanheri, near Bombay. The park which was nine square miles in area was being provided with a museum named after Mahatma Gandhi and an art centre would soon start near the park.

The Government had also created a sanctuary for the preservation of wild life at Dendeli in Kanara District which was about 80 square miles in area.

NECESSITY OF PARKS

Emphasising the necessity of parks and recreation centres, Mr. Kher said that in the present days of struggle for existence when life was becoming more mechanical, it was the duty of Government to provide for recreation of large number of workers as also others. It was also necessary to preserve unimpaired monuments of cultural progress of the past and the present for benefits of posterity.

In olden times, and even during Mughal and Peshwa periods, Mr. Kher said, Government had taken keen interest in providing such places of recreation and a number of gardens and parks were developed. But for obvious reasons the interest in such activity vanished during the British regime, and there was danger today of the beautiful flaura and fauna of the State and the country getting extinct due to carelessness.

Mr. Kher said that he was surprised to see the plan being criticised in "some responsible journals" when thousands of people were asking for more and more parks. The preservation of mental health was as important as preservation of physical health. Even otherwise, the practical utility of the scheme must appeal to all thinking sections, Mr. Kher added.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT

The Bill received whole-hearted support from the Socialist member, Mr. Peter Alvares and Mr. Karandikar (Hindu Mahasabha).

Mr. Alvares said that no nation could hope to reach to a great height unless it aesthetic and cultural senses had been developed. He suggested that a co-ordination be brought about between the Labour Department, the National Parks Department and the State Transport Corporation so that the parks could be brought within easy reach of the workers and they could take advantage of the amenities.

Mr. S. A. Dange (Communist) was all for the "good intentions and good desires" of the Government for providing recreation centres, but the method and manner proposed would not help to achieve those intentions, he said.

Mr. Dange urged that the Government should not copy "American methods" for the creation of parks but look to Soviet Russia or China where old palaces had been turned into museums and places of amusement for the workers and vast parks developed.

Discussion on the Bill was in progess when the House adjourned.

Secrets Of A Witch Doctor

WHITE MEDICO PROBES INTO AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

SOME years ago, on a visit to South America, I found myself one day late in August in a small Indian village on a tributary of the River Maranon in Ecuador. There are few places I would less rather have been on that day. The seasonal rains were already beginning, and I was still several hundred miles by dugout canoe from Iquitos. If I did not reach there within two weeks I would miss the plane which was to take me to Belem on the coast of Brazil, and then back to Philadelphia, writes Dr. Harry B. Wright in 'True'

So I considerably irked with my Indian guide, Gabric. His toothache had begun three days previously, shortly after we had set out down the river, and he was hugging his jaw and moaning with pain.

I had offered to look at the tooth, but Gabrio would have no traffic with the white man's magic. There was a very powerful which doctor, he said, who lived in this particular village. Nothing would do but that we stop and let him cure the tooth.

So with the rainelouds scudding over-head, I sat in the village clearing with Gabrio and watched the doctor at work.

Witch Doctor At Work

It was weird. Dispensing with the American dentist's usual hand washing and sterlizing of instruments, he squated on the ground before Gabrio had clapped his hands. An apprentice brought him a small bowl containing a filthy-looking liquid.

For a while he sat murmuring incantations over it, swaying his body and staring balefully at Gabrio.

Then he picked up the bowl and gulped down its contents on one draught.

The next moment, he vomited it out onto the ground.

A second bowful was brought him and he drank it and again regurgitated. Then a strange ecstatic light came into his eyes. He motiond to his assistant, who grabbed Gabrio and put him flat on his back on the ground. He called for some tobacco, which he solemnly chewed, spitting the juice on either side on him. Again he resumed the chanting.

Suddenly kneeling, he grabbed Gabrio's head between his knees and, putting his mouth to the patient's cheek, began to suck exuberantly on it. Gabrio winced and cried out in pain, but the doctor paid no attention.

At last the doctor sat up with a look of triumph and spat from his own mouth a jagged splinter of wood, with an exclamation which I took to mean:

"There! No wonder you had a tocthache!"

As Gabrio started to raise his head to stare at the splinter, the medicine man grabbed him again and resumed sucking on his cheek.

A moment later he spat out a mouthful of ants.

Then he produced a grasshopper. At last, after a grim battle, he spat from his mouth a gray lizard, which he showed to the Indians who had ghatered to watch. This apprarently had been the chief offender.

Way Of Cure

He released his patient and asked how he felt now. Gabrio paused to consider, then said that the tooth did feel better but that it still ached.

This called for serious thought. The doctor looked carefully through the objects responsible for the tocthache. Suddenly he discovered that one of the lizard's claws had been severed from its body.

Ah, so that was the reason! He would go after the missing claw.

But this required a new approach. The doctor produced a small river mussel shell and, using it as a tweezers, picked a live coal from the fire. He told the patient to open his mouth.

Gabrio hesitated until he was assured that he was not expected to swallow the hot ember. He was told instead to hold the shell containing the ember between his teeth. The doctor then called for some dried leaves, which he crumbled onto the coal. He asked the patient to hold the ecal in such a way that as much of the fumes as possible would envelop the aching tooth.

After a few minutes of this, a look of pleased surprise came over Gabrio's face, and he asked the medicine man to remove the coal.

"The lizard's claw has been smoked out," he said happily. "My tooth has stop aching!"

The cure impressed me as indeed remarkable, and I made inquiries about it in Iquitos. I was told that the leaves used were probably those of the barbasco plant, which contains retenone. A powerful insecticide is now made from rotenone, but I didn't see why barbasco should cure a toothache. The heat from the coal might have helped, but this was certainly not the whole answer. Obvicusly the witch doctor had not drawn a lizard out of the tooth, but had somehow had it concealed in his own mouth. That part was just stage dressing.

Then how had he healed the tooth?

It was until several years later that I found an answear that satisfied me entirely. In those years, I visited and talked with a good many medicine men in South America and elsewhere. To understand a cure of this sort, you have to know a little about black magic, as it is still practiced today in most primitive parts of the world.

Two Worlds

Actually, black magic isn't hard to understand if you can grasp its basic assumption—that there is not just one world but two.

There is the everyday world that the Indian sees around him. There is also the spirit world, an almost exact duplication of it except that it is normally invisible and is occupied by the spirits of people either living or dead.

The fact that Indians seem to go about their daily routine just about as you or I do is misleading. A man can belive he is Napoleon and still talk and behave quite normally in other respects.

The South American Indian is actually very different from us because he knows there is a spirit world and you can't talk him out of it. He knows it because every night while the shell of his body lies in his hammock, his spirit—the real he—goes wandering to the spirit world in his dreams.

To the Indian, this spirit world is by far the more desirable world. There is no such thing as death there, and except perhaps for the few wicked old trouble-makers who are there, everyone seems quite happy and contented.

Doctor's Training

On one of my recent visits to South America, I decided to remain with one particular tribe until I learned all I could about their medicine man, a lean, grim-faced fellow of about 50 named Pamantauho. Before I left, I had practically a case history of him.

Pamantauho told me of the rigors of his early training. He was made to abstain from meat, fish and salt, and to subsist only on bananas for many days. At intervals he was forced to go without sleep for forty-eight hours at a time. When he dozed off, he was struck on the face with closed fists. As he continued to grow weaker, he was frequently drugged by being made to inhale tobacco water through his nostrils until he sank into a stupor.

It is not difficult to understand the purpose of this treatment. Contact with the spirit world in dreams isn't sufficient for the exalted witch doctor. He must at the drop of a hat be able to put himself into a mental state in which he can consult with the spirits in visions. Sleeplessness and lack of proper food are ancient aids to the seeing of visions, as are tobacco, alcohol and certain drugs.

After Pamantauho learned to converse at will with the spirits he was gradually taught the devious ways of controlling their activities.

Pioneers

The Indians of Peru were first to use the bark of the cinchona tree from which we obtain quinine as a remedy against malaria. As an emetic for use in stomach ailments, Brazilian Indians use ipecac (Uragoga ipecacuanha), a native root which has since been widely used in Western medicine.

For diarrhoes, the medicine men use capsicum, obtained from a shrub of the nightshade family. The drug Banisteria caapi is used to deaden pain and induce stupor. Barbasco, from which rotenone is obtained is used to rid persons of lice and other vermin which abound in the tropics and cause much illness.

I have never heard of a medicine man attempting surgery in his quest for demons. He is adept at healing broken bones, though, and sets them with splints wrapped tightly by sturdy vines, much as we do.

He also usually urges his people to avoid contact with the white man. Among some tribes, no one will go near a white man until the medicine man attests that he shows no sign of illness.

Role In Society

In speaking of the witch doctor's power for evil, I hope I have not given too one-sided a picture of him. Unless he is himself an evil man given to venting his own hatreds on his people, he will indulge in no more sorcery than seems absolutely called for, and will devote his major interests to the good of his tribe.

Actually, nearly all primitive tribes are strongly authoritarian in structure, with the chief and the witch doctor (sometimes they are combined in one ruler) at their head. The welfare of the tribe as a whole is considered all-important, and the individual counts for very little. Such being the case, the witch doctor has certain other duties which I have not yet mentioned.

In many years of travelling among Indians, I have rarely seen a crippled or malformed child. This is because it is a duty of the medicine man to preserve the health and vigor of the race. Such children are sometimes disposed of at birth.

I have also known instances where demented or paralyzed youngsters were disposed of.

Double Murder

On one of my visits to South America, I saw an excellent example of a powerful and highly popular witch doctor in action. By our standards, what I saw would be called a double murder.

I had been doing photography among the Indians of the upper Amazon region and had come to know a medicine man named Choro quite well.

One day, Choro was summoned to the hut of a sick Indian, and I came along to watch. It appeared to me to be a case of acute indigestion, probably brought about by the drinking of too much "tepache", the alcoholic beverage of the region.

Choro, after some preliminary ceremonies, threw a gourd of cold water in the sick man's face. Then he turned him on his back and stuck a finger down his throat.

The Indian vomited profusely onto the floor of the hut. This should have sufficed to ease him considerably. But Choro wouldn't leave the man alone.

He produced a large rattle and began to jump on the man's chest, screaming and making as much noise as possible to frighten the evil spirits away.

The Indian continued to get worse.

Sorcerer Must Die

Choro then examined the design made by the vomited excretion on the floor. There were tantacles pointing in several directions, and Choro selected one of them as the longest. He looked up at the Indian who happened to be standing directly in front of it.

The man was literally struck dumb with fright.

Around midnight, in spite of Choro's further attempts to drive out the spirits, the man died.

News was flashed about the village, and everyone ran to the stockade to deal with the guilty one. When they arrived, however, they found that he had escaped.

Choro examined the ground about the stockade and walked straight to the Indian's own hut. There appeared to be no one in it, but the medicine man ignored this and began to walk around the hut, shouting and chanting.

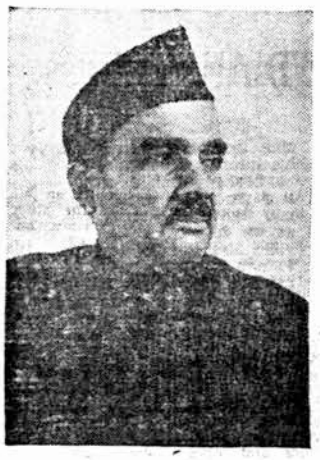
Toward morning, I went to bed

(Continued on Page 31)

"It's Spring Again"

Justus in 'The Minneapolis Star'

BALKANHJI-BARI IN UTTAR PRADESH



Hon. Pt. Keshav Deva Malaviya, President

Shrimati Shanti Devi Saksena, member

Shri Sukhdev B. Hingorani, member.

Shri Siddheshwar Sharman, member.

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

A WORLD Friendship Treasure Chest is to leave the United States of America for a round-the world trip shortly.

Bombay is one of the cities to which the aeroplane will bring this box from the American boys and girls to the Indian children as a gesture of goodwill and friendship.

The Chest will be full of small things made or donated by American boys and girls. The value of these gifts lies in the enthusiasm and love with which the children took pains in making their gifts. And the box would be as beautiful and as characteristic of their country as possible.

The Indian boys and girls will reciprocate their feelings by sending to their American brethren an Indian Treasure Chest full of our own country's toy gifts prepared or presented by them. The function will be held about the time of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations, proposed to be held from 29th October to 5th November, 1950. Boys and girls who are willing to send their gifts for this purpose, are requested to send them to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Office, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, clearly marked: "Gifts for American Children"

A Garden Of Children

"It is far easier to build up the next generation than to transform the present. We can have the Kingdom of Heaven in a generation by bringing up the children to love good things", said Arthur Mee, Editor of the well-known "Book of Knowledge", in a message to the Founder of the Balkan-ji-Bari, years ago

Almost in every civilised country, there are many Children's Institutions and Child Guilds, but in India there are only a very few. The premier children's organisation in our country is Balkan-ji-Bari (Akhil Hind Balak Sangh)—'Garden of Children"

Education and entertainment is its motto, and it believes in recreation as the best medium of instruction. It is a school of discipline where the child himself is his own disciplinarian. It is a playground where all children of every caste, colour and creed, assemble and play together. The Bari's Pen-Friendship section brings children of different countries in contact with each other. Thus, it is national in its work and international in outlook.

The Balkan-ji-Bari has a number of libraries in its different Units; it has journals in English and other languages It conducts Children's Corners in many papers. The Bari members hold periodical excursions and tours and worker's camps. All its workers are voluntary, devoting their spare time and energy in service of the Garden of Children.

How does this look?
Now turn upside down!

Who Started It

The Balkan-ji-Bari was started in 1926 by a Brother, who prefers to be known as Dada. He is very simple and unostentatious in life and in all his work. It is a great inspiration for me to watch this humble servant of children, striving his every nerve for the fulfilment of the great object in his life—to see children always happy. Oftentimes I wonder how he is able to work day and night, voluntarily and cheerfully, in promoting the welfare of the children, in spite of his vocational duties and other personal and family obligations; The child-like personality of Dada is a thing of joy for many of us, and he is the guiding star.

When Founded

The Balkan-ji-Bari was first founded on the banks of the river Sindhu, and recently it was registered in India after the partition of this vast continent. At present its Chief Paron is the first President of the Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and its President, the Chief Miniser of Bombay, the Honourable Shri B. G. Kher. It has branches all over the country and its membership is nearly 30,000.

Dada once wrote, "The child's problem falls into three parts; the first is the provision of formal education in school, the second is the organisation of work for juveniles, and the third is what is done to provide facilities for recreation.—The child at school, the child at work and the child at play". Though children are naturally inconsistent, the Bari's object is to train them as self-reliant citizens and to retain the radiant joyousness inherent in them throughout the life. The Bari is child's own platform where he learns to play and work alike as means of recreation and education

The Balkan-ji-Bari has ambitious schemes, such as establishing Children's University, Children's Museum, Children's Library, Children's Park and Children's Own Towns These ambitious schemes can only be achieved through the benevolent co-operation of the people, especially and real lovers of children's welfare.

Every body can be a member of the Bari: children upto 14 years as Primary Members, boys and girls between 14 and 18 years as Companion Members, and elderly persons above 18 years, offering voluntary service, as Associate Members. For the philanthropical persons wishing to be helpful to the Organisation, there are classes of Sympathisers, Donors and Patrons. The Bari is a great Brotherhood for all who join it. The queen of flowers—Rose, with a little bud on its side is its emblem—a symbolic feature that children are rosebuds, and when blosomed, they bring joy and happiness like the sweet petals of the rose

How happy are we to watch children of all castes, colours and creeds, mingle together and discharge their work in close co-operation with one another! Sometimes I feel that children, left to themselves, will do things better than us. We do not give them a chance to build up; we do not appreciate them, rather we tend to suppress their aspirations. Somebody may put a label "Children are mischievous" Yes, what of that? Are we better? How do we behave to our fellowmen! Are we kind to our neighbours? Even if a child stumbles down, it is unintentional, but natural, and he builds himself strong. The Bari inspires the child to go ahead to do things better with cheerfulness and joy. As regards the elders the Bari helps them to purify themselves. In spite of their omissions and errors the Bari makes them feel happy and joyous like children, ever active and enthusiastic in work and recreation.

I appeal to all children to join hands, and build up together a garden of children of the World. Let us reshape the world with pure and simple joy and bring peace and happiness to every hearth. We are the future builders of the World and our little world is the whole world—a beautiful abode of love and service, and joy. Full particulars about the organisation may be had from the General Secretary, Balkan-Ji-Bari, "Gulistan", 12th Road P O Khar Bombay 21, India

A. K. KRISHNAN.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

What Caused Assam Quake

DID HIMALAYAS GO UP OR LOSE HEIGHT?

BY M. A. KAZMI, M. P.

THE earthquake that rocked Assam on the evening of 15th August is one of the greatest five earthquakes recorded.

Of course the recording of the intensity of earthquakes is a recent scientific development, still it shows the secerity of the occurence within the period for which we have got an authentic record. The focus and epicentre of the quake has been calculated to be somewhere in the hills east of Tibet, and it was only slightly that it affected the plains. But even this slight touch has affected at least 15 lakhs of people in Assam alone. Thousands of buildings have collapsed, others have been cracked, and unparalleled damage has been caused to bridges, roads, paddy fields, railway lines, factories and horrible fissures are to be seen in many places. The time of the earthquake has added to the intensity of the havoc, as it has coincided with the rainy season and has upset the whole drainage of the country, which has resulted in the raising of the river beds, in silting of channels and the consequent overflowing of streams and has caused unprecedented floods.

Causes Of Earthquakes

The general idea about an earthquake is that it is due to the trickling of the water of the seas into the lower strata of the earth, which consists of almost molten materials at a very high temperature. As soon as water reaches these regions it is converted into steam, which shakes the solid crust of the earth and mostly breaks through some weak spot, bringing forth burning lava and either creating a new volcano or reviving some old one. But this class of earthquakes is limited to the places adjacent to seas just as we hear of two volcanoes and earthquakes in Italy and Japan.

The earthquakes that have occurred in India during the last fifty or a hundred years do not belong to this category and it is the unanimous opinion of geologists that the present quake like its predecessors in Quetta and Bihar, do not belong to that class.

Geologist's Theory

The other theory that has been advanced is that it is due to the enormous weight of the Himalayas.

It is said that "the Himalayas are the youngest mountains existing in the world and the elevated rocks have not yet attained stability. "The elevation of 1,600 miles-long mountain range, 250 broad is a heavy strain on the rocks which occasionally slip off under the strain" as has been stated by Dr. D. N. Wadia, Geological Adviser to the Government of India.

It is possible that this explanation may be correct. But, if such were the case, we would expect a lowering of the level of Himalayas with every earthquake. It will only be after the height of the Himalayas is measured again that we would be able to ascertain the correctness of this hypothesis. But to our astonishment we find another announcement from the geological expert of Government of India issued on the same day—saying that the Himalaya has grown taller as a result of the recent earthquake in Assam.

It is reported that the geologist said: "It was believed that there had been a definite movement in the earth crust in the 'quake area.

"He pointed out that the observations show that the Himalayas had been rising in that part of the world for the past 150 or 200 years. For example he said Mount Everest, which, several decades ago was measured as 29,002 feet, now was 29,200 feet high."

"The geologist placed no credence in the speculation that the quake had been caused by a revived volcano."

In this connection it is worth remembering that year after year the snow and the glaciers are rubbing down the surface of the mountains and are lowering them down. If in spite of this the Himalayas are "growing taller" it must be due to upheaval and not to any depression due to the weight of the mountains.

There is yet another explanation by some geologist that the frequency of earthquakes is due to the towering mass of the Himalayas pressing forward bit by bit crubling and over-riding the plains of India.

These various theories, appear to be self-contradictory and are bewildering to a layman. Every one of them may be correct, but the question is as to how to test them.

One thing that we must remember in this connection is the fact that there is evidence to show that most of the mountains, especially the Himalayas, have risen from the bottom of the ocean. On the top of this big mountain chain we sometimes come across the skeletons of fishes and other sea animals which indicate that at one time the top of Himalayas must have been under water.

How has this come to pass For understanding this we will have to get a little insight into the contents of the earth. The earthquakes and the formation of mountains are in fact part of the same story, they are part of the same process.

The outer crust of the earth consists of two kinds of rocks. The first are the ingneous rocks, which are nothing more or less than solidified lava. These rocks have been crumbling under the influence of the atmosphere and water and have been deposited as silt of rivers and seas in various layers. By lapse of time with ever increasing pressure on them year after year by the deposit of fresh silt, they have been compressed and solidified and are for this reason called "sedimentary rocks'.

Earth's Crust Cracks

Any person going to Mussoorie from Saharanpur via 'Mohand Pass' would have observed hills of sand, which have not been solidified to an extent to become sand-stone and though they have the appearance of sand-stone they turn into sand at a touch of the hand. Similar hills are to be found almost on the way to all the hill stations. So the sedimentary rocks vary from ordinary clay and sand deposited in layers to the actual hard rocks. Thus as mentioned above this second kind of rocks is called 'sedimentary rocks.'

Below this crust, i.e. igneous and sedimentary rocks, lies another material which is heavier than the crust.

The earth having been a molten mass in the beginning, it has taken millions of years for the formation of the crust and of the nucleus in its present condition. Thus in the cooling globe the heavier nickel and iron separated from its lighter rocky envelope just as iron does from the slag in a blast furnace. This separation was not perfect, of course. The nucleus of the earth would contain stony inclusions like mateoric iron and some iron still remains entangled in the rock.

Relative Density

This is borne out by the relative density of earth. The mean density of the earth is 5.5. In other words the earth is five and a half times as heavy as an equal volume of water. As stated above the crust of the earth-except for a thin layer of sedimentaries, is composed of 'igneous rocks', granitic near the surface and shading off into heavier ferro-mangnesian rocks beneath them. The density of the igneous rocks in the accessible portion of the crust is not more than 2.75. That is, the earth as a whole is twice as heavy as it would be, were it composed of substances such as form the crust. To account for this, there must be heavier substances within it, presumably metallic, and mainly in all probability of nickel iron (as is confirmed by our experiments with meteorites). This inner portio is thus estimated to have a density of 7.8.

Three Parts

In this way the earth consists of three parts, the central portion nucleus generally called the centresphere, consisting mainly of iron and nickel, which is very hot but not molten. This is covered by its rocky envelope consisting mainly of silicon and magnesium and about 900 miles in thickeness, which is partly covered by the crust on which we live and which in its turn is about 60 miles in depth.

The nucleus and its envelope are in a viscous state They are not as viscous as things we ordinary call viccous-motor-oils, syrups, tar etc. but viscous in a relative sense. The depth of the upper crust is not uniform but varies at different places. It is in a solid condition. The matter below the crust being in a viscous state yields to pressure and rises up at places where the pressure is reduced. It is this quality of the internal matter which causes depressions and upheavals.

The crust of the earth is thus resting on the lower matter as a log of wood or a boat rests on water. The water being liquid yields immediately to the variations of pressure, but in the case of earth it takes time, as the lower matter is viscous.

Now let us take the condition of this crust in any age. With its variation of thickness it adopts a particular position on the matter below, just as an irregular piece of wood would balance itself on water. The irregularities in the thickness and weight of the crust do not however, remain constant as it is exposed to the action of atmosphere, heat and cold which crumble away rocks and to the action of water which in addition to wearing away the rocks washes away the refuse also. The beds of mud and gravel of any large river remind us of this. Stones are broken into pebbles and ground down into sand and the sand is heaped on the sloping beds of the seas.

Silt Upsets Balance

It has been estimated that the rivers of the United States convey 783,000,000 tons of material from the land to the ocean every year. This continues for hundreds of years and causes a serious alteration in the equilibrium of the crust. The ocean floor sinks slowly under the load from the land; the lighter crust on the other side steadily rises; it is in the course of these alterations of the balance and resettlement that small upeavals and earthquakes take place—like the one which occurred in Assam on 15th August this year, but which from the point of view of the human race and living beings cannot be treated so lightly.

Birth Of Swiss Alps

In spite of these partial settlements, strain continues and after the lapse of 50,000 to a million years it becomes very great. There is a prodigious preasure from the sea towards the land and it is only returned by part of the land next to the shore rising in giant folds as it is pressed against the harder masses of the interior and permitting the viscous matter to rise under the folds. Thus have all the mountain chains been formed. Their formation has however, been a major catasstrophe to living beings.

A glance at the relief map of the world will fully illustrate this process

The western coast of North and South America and Australia, the eastern coast of Africa, the northern coast of Sweden and the southern coast of Europe are all full of big mountain chains. Even India is not without its Eastern and Western Ghats.

Birth Of Alps

In this way we know that in the region which we now call Switzerland the crust has thus been puckered or crumbled into tremendous folds. In fact we can calculate that 200 miles of what was a fairly level plain at one time have been squeezed or cramped into a hundred and twenty miles. After the upheavals such places, due to these enormous heights, become the subject of snowfalls and glaciers which in their turn start the work of rubbing down their surfaces in right earnest till they are rubbed down to ordinary level and their washings deposited in the sea to cause other disturbances. The Alps are considered to be old mountains as their upper surface, consisting of sedimentary rocks, has all been washed away and now what remains is igeous rock. The Himalayas are of comparatively later origin as they are yet covered with sedimentary rocks, which have not yet been washed away.

Thus we find that big upheavals take place at the intervals of millions of years but re-settlements on a smaller scale take place at shorter intervals, causing great disturbance in the surface of the crust.

All places which are bounded on one side by mountains and on the other by oceans or rivers taking away considerable quantities of silt are subject to these resettlements or disturbances and for this reason these regions almost coincide with 'seismic belts.'

We have yet got no means of making an estimate of the staying power of the lower material and of the strength of the various parts of the crust and so it is difficult to foretell such a calamity. All that we know is from a study of the previous history as inferred from geological strata and excavations and other available material.

In Assam

In the recent earthquake that took place in the hills north of Assam and northern Assam itself, the shocks were felt up to Banares. The resettlement appears to be on a big scale as the quake shocks of a minor intensity continued occurring for about three weeks in that region.

In the case of the present earthquake the valley of the Brahmaputra has suffered very seriously.

If we consider the plains of Assam lying between the hills and extending down to the Bay of Bengal to be a plank of wood, then we would find that the heavy weight of silt having been shifted by the river Brahmaputra from the hills and its valleys to the Bay of Bengal, the plank sank down on the side of the sea rising on the side of the Himalayas and causing a fracture there. In 1934 the fracture was in North Bihar and in 1904 it took place at Kangra when the whole of the U.P. had to suffer.

With this background, we can test the correctness of the various theories. It is clear that whenever an earthquake is the result of the setting down of large quantities of silt on the ocean bed, then it would result in an upheaval in the opposite or mountainous region. This would furnish a clear explanation as to why the Himalayas are becoming taller.

It may be that the large weight of the Himalayas may also lead to settling down and result in an earthquake, but if it so happens then the height of the Himalayas would definitely decrease and not increase. It may be that due to the fracture of the crust of earth at some place, lava or gayers may rush out, but of course the reason is not volcanic.

In the present case the cause of the trouble appears clearly to be due to the large river Brahmaputra with its extensive valleys and large amount of silt which it is transferring year after year to the Bay of Bengal.

The silt has caused the upsetting of the balance of the crust of the earth and the earthquake has followed in the wake of this resettlement.

The major portion of the resettlement appears to be over, but minor adjustments appear likely for some time. Let us hope that this settlement would ensure unruffled life for a long time to come.

Fair Warning

A homely Scot in London was being shown the sights and was given lunches and dinners at the best hotels.

To his friend he said: "This is all very well, but what I want is something more homely—homely surroundings, simple food, and the friendly word."

He was taken to a quiet place in Kensington for high tea with egg and bacon.

"This is exactly what I want", he said to the waitress; "homely surroundings, simple food, but what about the friendly word?"

The waitress whispered in his ear, "Don't eat the egg."

*

The landlady glanced round the table at her twelve hungry boarders before starting to carve the rather sad-looking chicken. In rapid succession she asked each which part of the fowl he preferred. Ten of them decided on legs.

Towards Freedom From Exploitation

knowledge, which has enabled him to displace the foreign element in our country.

Entanglements

On the other hand, Government are roping in the workers to the yoke of the whole interest of the State, by on the one hand giving them plausible relief, while on the other, engrafting them to the needs of the community in general and so requiring them to make sacrifices in the name of the country.

This has given scope to outside elements to encroach upon their preserves and make a bid for political entanglement of the worker with either the Congress, or the Socialists, or the Communists, none of whom can lead them to their economic salvation.

Why do we find Labour in India defeated in particularly all its endeavours to improve its standards of life? Railway labour is having its dead peace. The Posts and Telegraph are dust and ashes.

Textile unity the most formidable in the pre-Meerut and even post-Meerut days is limping like a cripple before the virulent gaze of the mighty mill-owners.

Then And Now

Strikes are a chapter of the past written on the history of labour's victory. Workers are forced under the law not to utter the name of strike, if the stigma of being Communists is to be avoided. They are tamed into believing that the country is passing through an economic crisis, that production and more production is the only salvation, and that therefore, no man-hours should be lost to the country, if only to avoid further deterioration in the cost of living. In the chaotic economy of the country the worker has not played any adverse part and therefore no responsibility can reasonably be laid upon him. Yet at no meeting of the workers either ministers or even the leaders of labour have restrained themselves from blaming the workers for producing not enough.

Could this happen if there was sound and independent Trade Unionism in our country? Labour does not feel itself either free or conscious of its demands; its voice is suppressed. This ennui is not of the making of Labour; it is the outcome of factious leadership.

The Indian worker is ignorant even in these days of literacy campaigns; he is still more pliable to any thinking that may be created by heated speeches. In short he does not know himself.

He was made class-conscious during past 35 years he has been initiated to Trade Unionism. He is taught by factious leadership that he has to serve the community, and the interests of the country are higher than his own personal ones. In this the Indian National Trade Union Congress are playing a most effective part. Being Congressmen they get an easy access to the Secretariats. They are able to patch up some grievance here and there. Being absolutely new to Trade Unionism though well versed in Congress activity it is but natural that they should ask the workers to place the interests of the country above their own. But that is not the worker's case.

What is the country which these leaders are asking the workers to sacrifice for? Everything produced goes to the profiters. Prices are too high to let the workers have any savings; the State has still not provided them with protection against old age, sickness, and disability. But the workers still fall a prey to the methods of the said Congress as some one or the other fall a prey to some one or the other of their minor grievances is solved through the Government in power.

Can we call this honest Trade Unionism? No one in the Cabinet anywhere nor even in the Assemblies has raised the issue whether it is constitutional whether highly placed servants of the people in Government should lead and become members of non-governmental organisations. It is not permissible to other servants of the Government to do so except under a penalty; then why is this allowance made in the case of the I.N.T.U.C. chiefs?

Socialist Party

Then there is the more loquacious Party of clever artists that under the shadow of proclaimed Socialism, has done the greatest damage by setting afoot disruptive tactics obviously against the Communists, but as a result, against Labour as a whole. The Socialist Party occasionally proclaim that they are with labour only as Trade Unionists.

While declaring themselves as pure and undiluted Socialists, how can they pretend that they are merely Trade Unionists? Trade Union is their second line of action, their first being the Socialist Party. Yet, workers are beguiled and they collect under the Socialists' banner only because they are more vigorous, and can keep out the more extreme forces of Communism, leading to violence.

The Communist Party that has now some influence with Railway and Textile workers, has shown to their rivals, the Socialists, the way to their own ruin, for the Socialists pursue the same tactics in Party-building that the Communists had done, wherever they could be met they offered effective and successful resistance, until the Communists were crippled. Factions and cliques in Labour were first ushered into being by the Communists, and they are now reaping harvest of their mischievous manouvres.

Jail detention and similar other restraints imposed upon them are rewards of the harm done by them to the poor working classes ever since they started keeping their own Party interests in the first line, the workers' interest being the second line.

Is there redemption from the present chaos in Labour?

Time is ripe for independent Trade Union movement as interpreted by Gandhiji in his bible of labour. There must be a class of humanitarian workers who should wholly devote themselves to the service of labour, without any expectation of reward, such as the members of the above three Parties are aspiring for in the shape of power as government when time for elections comes.

These leaders must again be born out of the ranks of the workers themselves, trained in the art of Trade Union leadership.

What of the future? The worker all the world over is, rapidly becoming a recognised part of the strength of the State. Every State is aspiring to become a Welfare State. Welfare implies better equipment of the real producer of the wealth of the State, —education, technological skill, cheerful surroundings, standardised conditions of service, regular minimum wage as settled by the machinery of the State regular increments maximum wages, provident funds, etc.

Our country aims at achieving all these under international compulsions, and if some private employers like Tatas are far in advance of the present ambitions of the State, they are a happy pointer to the directions in which the State must advance.

In the Uttar Pradesh, mills are now to be run by workers themselves and the Telephones, the Communications Minister is planning the same with his workers. These are but blinking signs of the future of the Indian worker.

(Continued from Page 7)

LATEST IN SHOEWEAR

Many well known personalities attended an opening performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Lovely Linda Christian wife of screen star Tyrone Power —wears a charming black net evening gown and new style transparent plastic shoes which makes her appear shoeless.

Trouble Ahead

The book-canvasser knocked at the door of Mr. Jone's house.

"Nothing today", said the woman.

"But madam" he insisted, "I have something here that is bound to interest you. 'The Husband's Friend, or 500 Reasons for Staying Out Late.'"

"What makes you think that book would interest me?" asked Mrs. Jones, angrily.

"Well," said the canvasser, "I sold a copy to your husband on the way to the station this morning."

*

The carver cropped her knife with a clatter on the dish. "What do you imagine this is?" she said, sarcastically, pointing to the chicken "A centipede, or what?"

"Oh, no", replied the boarder who had been served. "Judging by the piece of neck I've got, I should imagine it was a giraffe."

LUCKY SEVEN

WHAT'S your lucky number? No one can explain definitely why the majority of people will answer "seven", but I'll bet seven to one that they will. The prominence of this number in human affairs is astounding; it seems to transcend the barriers of time and place, language and culture, writes Kit Efferill in "Cosmopolitan".

Japanese mythology mentions the Seven Gods of Luck, one each for generosity, love, self-effacement, war, and wealth, and two for long life.

There is a Buddhist belief that seven daevas (spirits) keep watch over human happiness.

Mohammedans consider Heaven to be made up of seven realms, the seventh being radiant beyond description, and in that heaven of heavens each dweller has seventy thousand heads, each head seventy thousand mouths, each mouth seventy thousand tongues, and each tongue is able to speak seventy thousand languages.

In medieval times, God was often referred to as "The Seven". This title derived from the seven most prominent of the various ancient Hebrew words for the Deity—El, Elohim, Adonai, Jehovah, Ehyeh-Asher-Ehyeh, Shaddai, and Zebaot.

In Mid-East

The folks of the Middle Ages apparently could not escape the number. All science was grouped under seven headings—arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, grammar, logic, music, and rhetoric. Ancient astrologers believed there were only seven planets (they erroneously included the sun). And the alchemists of that day added to this theory by making each planet represent a substance: the sun was gold; the moon, silver; Mercury, quicksilver; Mars, iron; Jupiter, tin; Saturn, lead; and Venus, copper. These people also believed man was composed of seven substances, and had seven senses—animation, feeling, smelling, taste, speech, sight, and hearing.

Perhaps Romans acquired their leaning toward seven because their city was founded upon seven hills.

Seven appears frequently in both the Old and New Testaments. Genesis reveals that God created the world in six days, then rested on the seventh. Purifications described in Numbers lasted seven days. Pharaoh's dream in Genesis featured seven cows and seven ears of corn. When Joshua besieged Jericho, seven priests with seven trumpets marched around the city every day, but circled it seven times on the seventh day—and the walls came tumbling down! Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, mentions seven churches, seven stars, seven plagues, seven trumpets, seven spirits, a seven-headed dragon, and seven vials.

Dante, in his famous "Inferno," mentions the seven deadly sins—pride, wrath, envy, lust, gluttony, avarice, and sloth.

Virtue was classified by seven—prudence, justice, fortitude, temperance, faith, hope, and charity.

Shakespeare divided the life of man into seven ages—the infant, the schoolboy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, the pantaloon, and, at last, second childishness.

In Modern Age

Nor have we moderns avoided the sevens. Arbitrarily, we've divided the world's waters into Seven Seas—Arctic, Antarctic, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

We've numbered the Wonders of the Ancient World as seven—the Pharos (lighthouse) of Egypt, the gardens of Semiramis at Babylon, Phidias' statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Colossus at Rhodes, the pyramids of Egypt, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, and the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

We're in seventh heaven when the first roll of the dice adds up to seven!

Ancient suggestion, modern superstition? Who knows? But what's YOUR lucky number?

And that's exactly what I thought you'd say.

LURE OF THE WILD

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(Continued from Page 5)

22 hrs by the time he finally returned with help. The natives lashed me to an 18-foot pole, like an antelope, with my nose within an inch of the pole. Our nightmarish journey began. Some of the men slashed a trail while the others, grunting and streaming with sweat on their almost-naked bodies, snaked my pole along the trail. As the going got worse, the men, all Warumbi tribesmen, broke into barbaric yells and wild chanteys.

It was getting dark again as we broke out onto an elephant path. But we soon found it was lined with elephant traps! The traps were always set between two tall trees straddling the path. Fifty feet above the path were suspended enormous logs. The trigger to release these logs was a small vine stretched across the path. Woe to us if we "exploded" one of those vines unexpectedly in the dusk!

At first the men cut bypaths around the traps. But that was tiresome because they had to cut wide arcs in order to get my 18-foot pole around. Finally they began trying to explode the traps by breaking the trigger vines with long poles. Some refused to "explode" even when cut, so the men would rush me down the path while keeping their eyes fixed nervously on the suspended logs. And so we went for two days, until we reached the main Stanleyville highway. My leg throbbed every step of the way.

As I groaned, I cursed that day 26 years ago when, in an impetuous moment, I quit a good job at a Geneva, Switzerland, bank to become a collector of wild animals.

While my leg was mending I hobbled about on crutches. The turning point in my quest for the Peacock came, I believe, when we discovered one important clue. We found—by piecing reports together—that the Congo Peacock has a special fondness for the seeds from the fruit of a certain jungle tree. The fruit is twice as big as a football. By setting our snares wherever we found these trees we had a great streak of luck. We were able to bring seven perfect specimens back to America.

Giant Pangolin

With every rare animal my main problem is to study its habits until I find the chink in its armour that will bring its downfall.

The Giant Pangolin, for example, had never been brought out of the Congo alive, partly because many superstitious tribes fear it like the plague. The Giant Pandolin is an enormous anteater, five feet long, with protective scales that are two inches wide. And if you get your fingers between those scales they will be badly cut.

The Pangolin is a powerful fighter. I have seen a curled-up Giant Pangolin suddenly uncoil like a spring and start tearing at everything within reach with its enormous claws. It roams the forest at night to feed on termites and by day sleeps off its feast in some burrow or hole under storm-wrecked trees.

Catching a steel-spring monster like the Giant Pangolin is not easy, even for native hunters. I knew one adept hunter who thought it worth while to boast that he had caught one Giant Pangolin many years before. However, many hunters said the animal has a fatal weakness—it overeats, then sleeps soundly for as long as a week. I don't know whether that is true, but the natives think it so.

The huge Congo Aardvark presents an even tougher problem. It is in a zoological order, family, and genus all by itself. It has skin like a pig, ears like a mule, a tail like a kangaroo. Its snout is 18 inches long and it has enormous claws.

Now comes the fantastic part: Although it is a big as a 160-pound pig, by day it lives deep in the earth! It builds an elaborate gallery of tunnels deep underground. I found from my investigation that while the Aardvark can tunnel at amazing speed, it is rattleheaded.

The strategy we chose was to wear it down. I lined up 50 husky natives. As the group approached the Aardvark's workings it became alarmed and began digging furiously. We located its exact position by putting our ears to the ground, and put men to work there digging a vertical shaft down toward the animal.

When it heard our shoveling getting close it lunged off through its tunnels to another spot about 20 feet away, and began its digging anew. So we moved over and started a new shaft. This went on had a day. The Aardvark's digging and lunging soon became more feeble. In our sixth shaft we uncovered its tail end. It was all tuckered out. We threw a rope around its hind legs and hauled it up out of the hole.

In stalking rare birds the big problem, once you have spotted them, is to be patient: You must "case" their movements thoroughly. You must know the tree which is the bird's favourite to sleep in, the tree which it rests. Birds have their little preferences just as you and I have our favourite restaurants and even our favourite seats in restaurants.

Once I have diagrammed their movements I set my "pocket" nets across their customary paths of flight and wait, like a spider by its web, for the birds to zoom into my nets.

One great treasure house of rare and beautiful birds is the jungles of South and Central America. I've spent many years in them, and would like to tell you about three of the birds that offered me the greatest challenge.

The Three-Wattled Bellbird was considered impossible to capture alive because it inhabits only the tiptop branches of the tallest trees. But as I watched Bellbirds in the Costa Rican jungle over a 16-day period I noticed an amazing thing: At exactly 12-30 every day, when the sun was the hottest, one young Bellbird swooped down to a perch only 8 feet from the ground, cooled off there in the shade for 30 seconds, then swooped back up to the treetops again. I had discovered the one fatal chink in its armour, and soon had it in my nets.

In stalking birds the season is all-important. The Umbrella Bird, for example, can be gotten only in May, when the males are displaying. They puff out the red sack in their neck until it is the size of a tomato and boom out their boisterous mating call. At all other times the Umbrella Bird is hopelessly quiet and inconspicuous.

Umbrella Bird

The Umbrella Bird gets its name from a huge, bushy crest on its head. It had never been exhibited anywhere in the world. And there was very little practical information on it, even in books on ornithology. I spent a good many weeks tramping the jungle before I found a native who had ever seen this weird-looking bird in recent years. He told me that if I would go to a grove of dead orange trees five hours up the trail toward the Continental Divide I would hear them booming in the grove. He was right.

I put up a lean-to of palm leaves and spent 21 days in that orange grove sneaking up on the birds and standing motionless for hours under the punishment of a cloud of mosquitoes and horseflies, and later drenching rains. Before I put up my nets I was able to predict from my charts where any one of six Umbrella Birds would be at any hour of the day.

Five years later the Bronx Zoo needed to replenish its supply of Umbrella Birds, so I flew down to Costa Rica in May, went directly to my orange grove. There were my Umbrella Birds booming away. I consulted my old charts, opened the box labelled "Umbrella Bird Nets," which I had knitted in the grove five years before. I hung the upper corners of a net in place, and as I started to tie the lower corners an Umbrella Bird smacked the net! Not many hours later I had two more.

My Umbrella Birds were valued by the Zoo at $800 a pair. Of course, the market is limited, but I now consider that dead orange grove as my best insurance against destitution in my old age.

One of the most thrilling experiences of my life was my quest of the Scarlet Cock-of-the-Rock. It is the most spectacularly beautiful bird I have ever seen. The translucent scarlet of its plumage has a breath-taking glow. The Scarlet Cock-of-the-Rock also had never been exhibited anywhere alive.

My only clue, gotten from an old German collector, was that it lived high up in the Andes somewhere in the northern part of South America. I bought an old touring car in Venezuela and began crawling down the spine of the Andes. When the car broke down I began walking. In the southwest corner of Colombia, high in the Andes, I found my Scarlet Cocks. Every afternoon several of them assembled on a particular ridge.

Scarlet Cock

After I had chartered its high paths I set my nets and waited, hidden in a bush. Just as one beautiful Cock-of-the-Rock started flying toward my net I heard a roaring bang. My beautiful Scarlet Cock fell dead. A fat Indian trotted out to pick it up. My appearance startled him but he couldn't understand my fury. "Good eating," he explained, with a smile. I had to wait several more days before another Scarlet Cock fell into my nets....

Perhaps I have given you the impression that I always triumph in the end in my quest for wild rarities. That is hardly the case. Let us go back to the Congo and consider the very sad story of the Bongo, the antelope that is one of the world's most beautiful creatures. It has creamy stripes on a rich reddish-brown coat.

To seek the Bongo I had to deal with some of the most backward tribes in the Congo. They obviously thought that live-animal hunting was a silly business, but they were sure I was simply rotten with money and were eager to get on my payroll. "Sure plenty, Bongo thirty or forty miles out," they told me. I couldn't afford to ignore any clues, so 50 of us tramped through the jungle. No signs of Bongo. "Must be off in other direction," they then explained, without apology.

For two months I got the royal runaround from these savages. They persuaded me to give them steel-cable foot slings to set for Bongo. Gradually it dawned on me that they weren't using these fine slings for Bongo at all, but for their own game. I got the chiefs together and demanded my slings back. Grudgingly the slings were handed over. Then an outsider who happened to pass by inquired what the commotion was about. I told him. He informed me, "Never been any Bongo around here." To my amazement, everyone in the circle, including the three chiefs', nodded their heads in solemn agreement!

While I was getting this run-around I had to move my truck across the Tshuaspa River by ferry. The native in charge neglected to moor the ferry. As I drove my truck onto the planks the ferry leaped out from shore. Down my truck plunged headfirst into the Tshuaspa. My cabin was completely submerged. I couldn't open the door to escape until my cabin was filled with water so that pressure was equalized. As I floated to the surface I was a sorry-looking animal collector.

Just as I was about to abandon my Bongo hunt in disgust I encountered an old chief named Lupu who talked sense and didn't have shifty eyes. He had once been a guide for Stanley. Lupu assured me he could get me a Bongo, but not with steel-cable slings.

They wouldn't work, and, besides, the Bongos would kill themselves in them. Lupu pointed out the chink in the Bongo's armour. He said that while they hate sunlight, they do have a passion for coming out into open savannahs at night.

His proposal was to fence in a savannah (a clearing in the jungle) and build traps at 16 openings. The sides of the traps should be well padded with soft branches to prevent the Bongo from killing itself.

After many weeks of work we had a fence around a large savannah five miles from an outpost camp. Elephants kept tramping down the fence and the Bongos proved to be maddeningly wary. But finally, after still more weeks, we had a real live Bongo, in perfect shape, in one of our traps.

I built a huge, padded crate to haul the Bongo out of the jungle and hired 80 natives as carriers to go fetch it. Then I rushed to bring up my truck. The 80 men got the big crate, lugged it toward the Bongo for about a mile, then revolted. They said they knew a much easier way to carry Bongo. They abandoned my crate and tied the Bongo UPSIDE DOWN on a long pole. By the time they reached camp our beautiful Bongo was dead. And when I arrived in my truck, the 80 men were having a Bongo feast. I was pretty mad, but there was nothing to do about it, except to abandon my dream of catching a Bongo on that expedition. I was already far behind my schedule for winding up our expedition to the Congo.

The fears and superstitions of the Congo natives frequently complicated our collecting efforts. We noticed, for example, that the Bakumu natives near our Giant Pangolins. My wife Emy, who feeds and nurses the rare animals I bring in, was having a desperate time keeping the Pangolins alive. They have no teeth, and their jungle diet seems to consist entirely of termites, which they lap up with their 2-foot tongues, after tearing the hard mounds apart with their claws.

Emy started them on termites, then began mixing in a little milk and eggs into a sort of termite porridge. Then, very gradually, she got them over to the civilized diet of milk eggs, and hamburger which the Bronx Zoo could provide.

By the end of last year Emy still had five Giant Pangolins that had survived the new diet. Then suddenly, overnight, four of them died of hemorrhage. Autopsy showed that they had been poisoned. But how? We don't know for sure, but we have an interesting theory.

We found, in investigating, that the Bakumu believe that if anyone in the tribe passes a Giant Pangolin someone in the family will die. More important, we found that under this superstition it is the duty of the oldest man in the tribe to go and kill the Pangolin. We thought it significant that the only Pangolin which survived was one we happened to have in a locked cage.

Lure Of The Wild

Animal collecting is not only a risky business, but is becoming incredibly difficult. Each year there are fewer great rarities left to be captured that have not been exhibited, and many are becoming extinct as forests are cut down.

The Tasmanian Wolf, for example, is so near to extinction that searching for it would probably be a wild-goose chase. Two different expeditions are reported to have spent many months looking for it, and found only tracks.

Close to the top of my personal Ten List is the Proboscis Monkey—with its enormous nose—of Borneo. Many have tried to capture it, but only one seems ever to have been brought in. While in Borneo I'd like to look for the Emerald Broad Bill, a bird. Some fellow had it once, but his dugout overturned and the Broad Bill has never been caught since.

In near-by New Guinea there are two prizes I would like very much to get—a big collection of Birds of Paradise and the long-legged New Guinea Echidna. It has quills like a porcupine but lays eggs. And down in Australia is the elusive Lyre Bird.

The island of Madagascar still holds in its depths several animals of great rarity. Two that particularly fascinate me are the Fossa, a blood-thirsty, catlike creature that is one of the great zoological rarities of the world; and the Aye-Aye, a long-fingered, big-eared, night-roaming creature of extreme rarity that scientists found difficult to classify for a long time. Native believe that anyone who touches an Aye-Aye will die within a year.

In my old stamping ground of South America five of the remaining great rarities that intrigue be specially are the wild Vinegar Dog, the Maned "Wolf," the Whoolly Tapir of the Andes, the Fairy Armadillo, and the Purple Fruit Crow.

Then, of course, I can never forget the prizes still lurking in the Congo, the ones that eluded me on my last trip. I'm thinking particularly of the Royal Antelope, the Giant Forest Hog, and, most important of all, the Bongo. Maybe it's a matter of pride, but I'll never be really satisfied with myself now until I get a Bongo.

SNEEZES LOWER FACTORY OUTPUT

Twenty-six girls working happily in a beach-wear manufacturer's London factory began to sneeze violently one morning recently. They were working on green cotton fabric from France.

The girls went on sneezing. They sneezed so much and so often that after a time twenty of them had to stay away from work. Several said the material had caused the sneezing and refused to handle it again.

The firm's managing director was so worried that he called the public analyst.

The analyst got busy. Within half an hour he discovered that the material contained a variety of French chalk which though not harmful was the cause of the girls' non-stop "atishoos!"

ACADEMY OF TABLA ART

Bombay Move For Memorial To Late Ustad Munir Khan Saheb

TO celebrate the 75th Birthday Anniversary of Late Renowned Tabla Nawaz Ustad Munir Khan Saheb a special concert will be held at Laxmibaug Hall, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. today.

The programme includes Gaffar Khan of Mirzapur (Tabla Solo), Miss Bitton Bai (Jaunpuri) Kathak Dance (Tabla accompaniment by Phathan Khan), Sri Sudhangsu Das Gupta Sitar, Sri Nikhil Ghosh Tabla Solo, Ustad Latafat Hussain Khan Vocal, Abdul Halim Jafar Khan Sitar. Ustad Amir Hussain Khan Tabla Solo, Ustad Khadim Hussain Khan Vocal, Sri Pandrinath Nageshkar Tabla Solo, Sharafat Hussain Khan Sitar, Baby Ahmedi Vocal, Gulam Rassul Khan Tabla Solo, Ahmedali Khan Sarode, Ajmat Hussain Khan Vocal, Ram Rao Parsatwar Jaltarang, Sri Pannalal Ghosh Bansari, Ustad Ahmad Jan Therakua Tabla Solo, Prof. B. R. Deodhar Vocal, Ustad Vilayat Khan Sitar, Khalifa Gulam Hussain Khan Tabla Solo and Ustad Vilayet Hussain Khan Shahib Vocal.

The career of the late Ustad Muneer Khan Saheb is the story of a man, who, by dint of tremendous efforts, kept alive a very important branch of music, otherwise neglected, and who during his life time added to the beauty, charm and glory of Tabla, the instrument of Rhythm, and popularised it as none had done before.

He spent some years in Baroda State and then, sometime in Hyderabad State as State Musician.

Eminent Disciples

Among his many direct disciples are renowned Ustads Hossain Bux, Sadaq Hossain, Ahmad Jan Therakua, Nazir Khan of Panipat, Mustaq Hosain, Allah Mehar, Nissar Khan, Gulam Hussain Khan, Amir Hussain Khan, Samsuddin Khan, Habib Khan of Meerut, Subbarao Mama of Goa, Babalal of Kolhapur, to all of whom he gave unreservedly all knowledge acquired by himself and without any distinction of caste or creed. Many other known or unknown seekers of correct method all over India have had the privilege of learning at his feet, and of spreading the glory of this great son of India.

Ustad Munir Khan Saheb, later on, accepted the post of the State Musician of Raigarh State. Raja Chakradhar Singh of Raigarh was a great admirer of Ustad Munir Khan, and was anxious to give his son, the Prince, training in this art under Ustadji. But soon Ustadji became ill, and in spite of all efforts by the State physicians this Great Son of India breathed his last in the year 1938 at his 65th year.

Tabla Art

In this connection, Mr. Nikhil Ghosh, Organising Secretary, Ustad Munir Khan, Memorial Academy of Tabla Art, 83, Ghod Bunder Road, Malad, Bombay, writes:—

Tabla is the essence of all rhythmic instruments and is the most expressive of rhythms. It is India's own and is a great contribution to the music world. Western music is poorer in the absence of an instrument of this nature and Western lovers of music make voyage to India in order to see first-hand how this instrument in India contributes to the excellence of music.

Unfortunately, in India there is no centre where imparting of exclusive knowledge of this invaluable instrument methodically and scientifically has been arranged for. It is felt that on account of want of proper facilities a time may soon come when, due to avoidable neglect this art may deteriorate and ultimately get extinct. Eminent musicians of the day have therefore been keenly feeling the want of such an academy for a long time and as music does not keep a barrier of caste or creed, such an academy needs be of a non-communal universal nature.

A band of enthusiastic disciples, followers and admirers of Late Ustad Munir Khan Saheb got themselves together, sometime ago, to explore ways and means of satisfying this long-felt want and of starting an academy to impart unadulterated knowledge of Tabla, irrespective of caste or creed, to India's traditionally music-minded people. All lovers of pure music would certainly encourage such a move —it was felt by those who assembled. The proposed academy would serve as a unique opportunity for lovers and learners of this art.

Ustad Amir Hossain Khan, the worthy representative and disciple of Ustad Munir Khan, has come forward with a proposal that he will devote his time in imparting training if such an academy is established. This gesture from such an authority in this art all the more encouraged this group of workers. The organisers feel that this is the most worthy way of perpetuating the sacred memory of Late Ustad Munir Khan.

But, to begin with, a sum of at least Ten thousand rupees is required for the purpose. The organisers feel that this is a very modest sum in consideration of a very wide circle of friends who are interested in the exposition and spread of this art in this country. Bombay has helped many endeavours of this nature in the past. It is the earnest hope of the organisers that Bombay will not lag behind in helping this cause also.

The late Ustad Muneer Khan Saheb

LATE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER

Crowd Breaks Cordon For Last Darshau

The remains of His late Highness Sir Sadul Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner were flown by an Air India International's 'Constellation' from London to Bikaner. After performing the customary rites at the Fort, the body was taken in a procession to the royal Cremation Ground at Devi Kund, about six miles from the Fort.

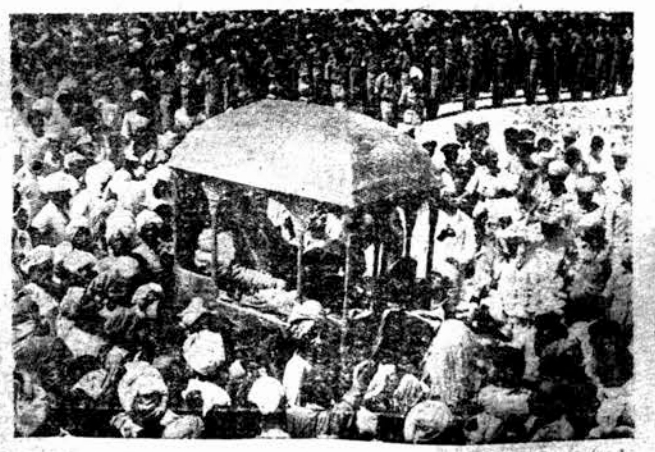
On receipt of news of the sad demise of the Maharaja, Bikaner city and the whole state was plunged in deep grief. The city observed complete 'Hartal' and even though the new Maharaja and the royal family expressed their wish that the 'Hartal' should be called off, the people insisted on having a three-day 'Hartal'. Government Offices were ordered to be closed as a mark of respect for His Highness for one day, but the people of Bikaner appealed to the employees to absent themselves, to which the employees splendidly responded. Similarly the colleges and schools remained closed though officially they were closed for only one day.

While the religious rites were being performed thousands of people gathered inside and outside the Fort and all along the six-mile route to pay last homage to their beloved Maharaja.

When the body was taken out of the palace into the courtyard of the Fort the rush to have a last glimpse of their Maharaja was so great that all police and military cordons were broken and the authorities were unable to hold the surging crowds in check.

At the time of departure from London, the body was taken with due dignity, courtesy and military honour to the plane, one officer each of the Indian Navy and the Air Force and two officers of the Indian Army accompanying the cortege from the entrance to the air port right up to the plane. As the body was lifted and put into the plane, a salute was given by the officers concerned.

Respect was paid to His late Highness remains at Bombay on landing by representatives of the Bombay Government. Since it was difficult to remove the coffin from the plane, the officers concerned entered the plane and paid their respects to the departed soul.



As the body of His late Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner reaches Devi Kund Sagar, the Army pays him the last homage.

STRAND OF HAIR SAVES INNOCENTS

AS a "Hair-Detective," Dr. Leon Augustus Hausman has nailed tax evaders, passed upon the value of fur coats, and aided museums in piecing together important historical jigsaw puzzles, writes Ellis Michael in 'Cornet'.

At the same time, this New Jersey expert has prevented innocent men from going to jail. Yet in all these unusual activities, his surprisingly simple equipment has been basically the same: a microscope and a few strands of hair.

A gentle, bespectacled college professor of 61, Dr. Hausman is one of the country's leading experts on the identification of human hair and animal furs. In the past 30 yers, he has handled hundreds of cases in which the stakes literally hung by a strand of hair.

Although hair is not as reliable as fingerprints for identification of criminals, it is often used when fingerprits are not available.

This is especially true in hit-run cases. While a victim may not leave fingerprints on a car that has struck him and gone speeding off, frequently a hair will cling to a fender or tire. Later, this evidence points accusingly to the driver.

Real Offender

Take the case of the pedestrian who stumbled into a moving jeep on a street in Rochester, New York. Stunned, he fell to the ground. The soldier-driver of the jeep jumped out to help. But before he could do anything for the dazed victim, a sedan came down the road and struck the fallen pedestrian.

Horrified, the sedan driver halted, hooped out and dashed back to the scene of the accident. Upon learning that the soldier had also struck the victim, he climbed into his car and drove off.

When police arrived, they found the pedestrian dead. Under questioning, the serviceman told the entire story and gave the sedan's license number. The car was traced. On its rear render were several strands of hair.

These were sent to Hausman's laboratory in New Brunswick, New Jersey, together with a sample from the victim's scalp. Examining the specimens under his microscope, the hair expert reported that they were both from the same head. The soldier was cleared and the sedan driver was arrested for leaving the scene of an accident—though a jury later dismissed the charges.

Innocent Saved

Another time, Dr. Hausman was called to investigate the murder of a woman of questionable repute in Tulsa, Oklahoma. A man had been arrested for the crime on circumstantial evidence, and was about to be tried. Examining microscopically some 40-odd hair samples found at the scene of the crime, Dr. Hausman reported that none matched the suspect's hair.

After completing his investigation, Dr. Hausman expressed the belief that the prisoner was innocent. "The circumstances under which the murder was committed make it impossible for the murderer not to have left some of his hair," he reported. Principally on the strength of his testimony, the suspect was freed.

Prize Award

In another confusing case, a mountain lion seized a 13-year-old boy near Okanogan, Washington. The beast clawed the lad to death and stalked off, leaving the mangled remains to be found by horrified townspeople. For weeks, residents refused to let their children out after dark, and town officials posted a dol. 1,000 reward for destruction of the vicious animal.

Then one day an excited hunter ran into town and announced that he had killed the guilty cougar. As proof, he produced a wad of human hair which he claimed to have found in the stomach of the animal.

A week later, another hunter shot a second mountain lion in the same area. He too, submitted a ball of hair and claimed the bounty.

Harassed officials decided to let Hausman help settle the dispute. They sent him both wads of hair, together with a specimen from the head of the boy. Hausman reported that the hair taken from the stomach of the second cougar matched that of the victim. As a result the second hunter was given the dol. 1,000 reward. And the citizens of Okanogan began to breathe freely again.

Bison Story

In his work for museums, Hausman has helped settle important historical issues. For example, perplexed curators at the National Museum in Washington, D.C., discovered some unusual strands of hair in a cave in northern Arizona. Dr. Hausman got out his microscope and announced that the sample was bison fur.

"Impossible, one official said "Bison never lived in that area!"

Hausman, however, assured the museum representative that the hair indeed had come from an American bison. The museum accepted the authority's report. As a result the habitat of bison herds was found to have extended several hundred miles farther south than previously had been suspected.

NINE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR

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(Continued from Page 2)

engines may travel in the neighbourhood of 100 miles per hour.

An interesting fact is that the maximum speed printed on the scale of the speedometer of the previously mentioned low-priced automobile is 100 miles per hour, while that on the speedometer of the more expensive car is 120 miles per hour. Does this indicate that the human being intends to further increase his speed? Or is it merely the wishful thinking of an automobile salesman who is trying to sell more automobiles?

The answer is clear.

Even on the ground, speed is increasing. In the recent Indianapolis 500-mile race, the average speed of the winning vehicle was in the neighbourhood of 130 miles per hour. The slowest conventional airplane cruises at 90 miles per hour, while propeller-driven fighters cruise at 300 to 400 miles per hour.

But man does not stop there. He may now hurtle through space in a jet propelled craft at the long dreamed of but only recently attained rate of 600 miles per hour.

EVEN MOTHER NATURE IS SUFFERING THE CONSEQUENCES. ROCKET PROPELLED AIRCRAFT, CAPABLE OF CARRYING MEN, HAVE BEEN BUILT AND FLOWN AT THE UNPUBLISHED BUT WHISPERED SPEED OF ABOUT 900 MILES PER HOUR. THIS IS WELL ABOVE THE VELOCITY OF SOUND IN AIR (740 MILES PER HOUR).

Rocket propelled missiles of considerable size have attained the formerly incredible speed of 2,500 miles per hour, the "shot from a gun" speed.

It is difficult to state the outcome. Man has long ago passed the snail, who is still crawling across the floor of his glass home at the rate of one thousandth of a mile per hour. Many years ago he nosed out the dog, and at the turn of the century proved that he was not impressed by the twinkling of an eye. He has even used the wind to help him along in his race. At present, he has shattered sound's record and is hammering away at the record of the "shot from a gun."

One need not ponder for longer than five minutes to realize that man has not stopped. The race continues with a higher speed resulting every year.

But when will he stop? What will happen when on some moonlit evening he hurtles past the bat out of hell?

Mother Nature still has the upper hand, however. While man, with all his specialized equipment, crawls along at 2,500 hundred miles per hour light has been travelling at the fantastic rate of 186,000 miles per second.

How fast is fast? Who knows? To paraphrase Dr. Einstein, it's all relative

SEASICKNESS REMEDY FOR JOURNEY TO MARS

Most of the future rocket journey to Mars is expected to be peaceful gliding in soundless space—but there's an area 30 to 50 miles above the earth where you'd better have your seasick cup ready, says Dr. William Kellogg of the Institute of Geophysics, University of California at Los Angeles, who has just completed a study of the upper atmosphere.

The area is one of great turbulance where king-sized storms dwarf the most violent Atlantic hurricanes and Pacific typhoons and where winds sometimes reach velocities of an estimated 600 miles per hour.

This wild, windy region exists just above a layer in the upper atmosphere known as the ozone layer which absorbs a large amount of ultra-violet radiation from the sun and becomes super heated. Just above is a considerably cooler layer. The rapid exchange of heat between the two layers probably accounts for the high turbulence, says Dr. Kellogg.

It has been noted that meteor trails at the 30-to-50-mile altitude are sometimes torn apart. Research rockets have recorded up-drafts and down-drafts that approach the speed of sound.

One of these powerful up-drafts would be useful in giving a Marsbound rocket a tremendous "boost" toward its destination. On the other hand, should the pilot encounter a down-draft, he'd be bucking the world's biggest head wind.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 6 5
♡ 8 7 4
◇ A K J 6 2
♣ J 5

WEST
♠ 10 8 7 3 2
♡ 3
◇ Q 9 6
♣ 10 9 8 4

EAST
♠ K 9
♡ A 10 9 6
♡ 10 8 3
♣ A 7 3 2

SOUTH
♠ Q J 4
♡ K Q J 6 2
◇ 7 4
♣ K Q 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♡	Pass	4♡	All Pass

THIS deal was suggested by one of the problems in a new English book, "Bridge Quiz," containing over 300 bridge situation problems. The book is by a well-known tournament player and writer, Captain Ewart Kempson, and J. H. Ritch. Fortunately for American readers, who find British bidding puzzling, the book concerns itself only with problems in play, but the four heart contract might logically have been reached by the bidding shown above.

West opened a low spade. Dummy ducked, and East won with the king, returning the spade nine. The point involved is a comparatively simple one, and yet so many players are allergic to winning a trick with an ace when a lower card will do, that it is not impossible in some games the contract would be missed.

It seems reasonable to hope that the hearts will split—and in any case, if West holds ace to four, nothing can be done about it. But South should do what he can to make the hand against a four-one trump break.....should East be the player to hold four. This involves nothing more difficult than winning the second spade lead with dummy's ace, so as to lead a trump. East ducks, and when the jack wins, declarer uses both dummy's high diamonds to return to dummy and repeat the leads through East's ace. Played thus, declarer loses only a spade, a heart and a club; but if he neglects to win East's spade return in dummy, he will be unable to make the needful three leads through East, for that player will trump the third spade lead.

THE WITCH DOCTOR

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(Continued from Page 25)

to get some sleep, but when I woke up, Choro was still at his task.

He kept this up for two days and most of three night, without sleep and with very little food. Then in the middle of the night he stopped abruptly and went away.

I understood his strategy when a short time later he sent another man to the hut with a tray of food containing dried corn, cooked rice and plantains, which he left in front of the door. The accused man came out of the hut at once and began to eat.

During the eating of the meal, he died. I am certain that there was no poison in the food, and I think he died simply because he knew he was going to die.

Mass Hypnotism

This brought Choro to another of his duties. Since the man was a proven sorcerer, the village had to be cleansed of evil spirits.

Large gourds of tepache were brought into the clearing. Chickens and turkeys, plantains, corn and dried meat were placed in little piles around the fire.

After they had gorged themselves with food and drunk quantities of tepache, torches were brought, which they lit and planted along a path leading to higher ground.

Upon the high ground was a clearing containing a large stone slab which served as an altar. A fire had been built, and several young boys were holding a pig and some fowls, to be sacrificed.

The men formed a circle about the altar. The pig was killed first, then several turkeys and chickens, and all were thrown onto the stone slab. Gourds were refilled with tepache.

Suddenly the medicine man uttered a loud shriek and began shouting out something. He seized a chicken, stuck its head in his mouth, and severed it with his teeth. Then, with the still-flapping chicken in one hand, he seized a firebrand with the other and began walking slowly around the circle, pausing now and then before someone to hold the flare toward his face and mumble something.

The effect was that of hypnotism. The men seemed to become fixed to the spot, staring straight in front of them. At last Choro tossed the chicken on the altar, lighting the wood beneath it.

Story Of The Girl

Suddenly he reached into a large basket near the fire and pulled out a naked young girl about 8 years old. Placing his hand on the small of her back, he lifted her over his head at arm's length. Another Indian was standing about twenty feet away with a long, sharp chonta-wood spear, which he held against the ground with its point upwards.

Choro started to turn with the girl balanced on his hand. He moved slowly at first, then increased his tempo until he was whirling like a dervish.

Then he stopped suddenly and, with a mighty heave, tossed the girl to the man with the spear. I watched the girl sail through the air, AND IN THE DIM LIGHT I WAS CERTAIN THAT I SAW HER IMPALED ON THE SPEAR.

A wild cry went up from the tribe. The next instant the girl lay motionless in the spearman's arms, and a split second later, she disappeared.

This act was the climax of the ceremony.

The next morning, I saw the same little girl running about the village. I called her over and saw that there was not a scratch on her.

I went to Choro and asked him to account for this. He told me solemnly: "The good spirits are all-powerful. They bring life; they do not take it away".

The trick was clearly first-rate juggling and nothing else.

Did Choro really believe that what he was doing was for the good of the tribe, or was he deliberately putting on a show to build up his prestige?

Pamantauho was, I believe a better and more sincere witch doctor than Choro, and I have met others like him for whom I have a great deal of respect. In general I believe that the role which witch doctors have played among their primitive tribes has been practically indispensible to their survival.

THE SWOLLEN LEG

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(Continued from Page 8)

on the shin and saw that it was swollen again.

The housewife came and sat beside him. They looked at each other silently. As the sun went up the pain increased and on top of the swelling a redness appeared.

"I told you not to stir out with a swollen leg. But you limped all yesterday and now the shin is swollen once again."

"It aches."

"It ought to, the way you exerted yourself."

"Pfff! It aches!"

"What will you do now?"

He stared at her blankly.

"You took him to court and got money out of him."

He stared harder.

"He will never forgive you for that." He looked at the shin again.

"What will you do now?"

"Eh?"

With not another apothecary within fifteen miles around!

He looked impenetrably stupid.

Maya Tower Mystery

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(Continued from Page 2)

the tower is one of the remarkable features of the structure. Entrance is obtained through an opening in the masonry core about 12 feet above the floor. The stairway is very narrow and its ceiling very low, indeed it is barely large enough to permit passage of a person of medium size who must assume a stooping posture to get through.

It is the fancied resemblance of this winding stairway to a snail shell that is probably responsible for the name of the structure for "caracol" is the word for snail in the Spanish language.

The use of the Caracol by priests in the conduct of religious ceremonies is not incompatible with use for the making of observations on the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to Doctor A. V. Kidder. In point of fact, with the Maya, astronomy, astrology, geomancy, and religion were inextricably interwoven.

Since the entire faoric of Maya civilization rested upon agriculture, more especially the cultivation of maize, the religious practices of the people consisted largely of the worship of the personified elements and powers of nature as represented by innumerable gods of earth and sky.

In their efforts to placate the gods of the rain, of the soil, of the harvest, and to win their favour they turned for guidance to their priests to whom they attributed powers of divination. It was natural also for them to seek the advice of the priesthood as to propitious times for the sowing of seed and the harvesting of crops.

The priests, in turn, from very remote times had been accustomed to observing the motions of the sun and planets and recording their observations, but with varying degrees of accuracy. Out of centuries of such practices the astronomer-priests had evolved a system of notation which included the concept of zero and the positional value of numbers, and this a thousand years before these things were known in Europe.

Moreover, through their efforts a calendrical system was developed which students of the subject declare to be the greatest achievent in a pure reasoned science ever achieved by a people on the cultural level of the Maya.

GRANDMA'S AN ACROBAT

Only grandmother in the world who is trapeze artist—Mrs. Helen Torras, of Manchester—is currently flying through the air in Chicago. She is 67, and when somebody suggested to her the other day that she was too old for acrobatics, she merely laughed.

"Don't be silly," she said. "I used to be a lion tamer." Breezy Mrs. Torras wears a tartan kilt for her song and dance act. She and her two daughters and son have their own acrobatic and trapeze show, and Mrs. Torras shows the agility of a girl as she shins up the trapeze with her son Edward.

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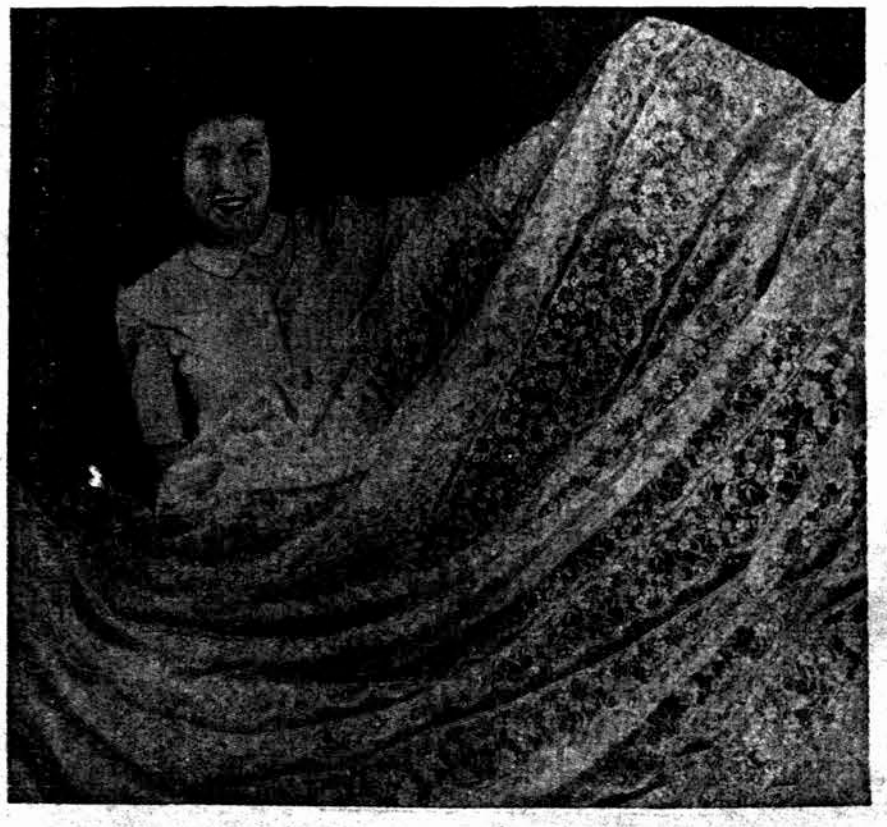
LACE ADDS TO SARTORIAL GLAMOUR



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AN exuberant display of Nottingham lace which is made in rolls of full machine-width, consisting of varying narrow strips joined together by draw-threads.

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NOTTINGHAM'S experts of Messrs W.J. Walker and Sons Ltd., discuss designs of lace, which was exported to the tune of a quarter million sterling during the first three months of last year.

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